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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Chambers met on Tuesday after the recess. After some formal business the Senate adjourned till the 29th. In the Chamber of Deputies notice was given of an interpellation on the Government policy in the East, and the House adjourned, the feeling of the House being against the delay of explanations.

In the Chamber on Wednesday M. Raoul Duval questioned the Government with respect to its policy in China. M. Ferry in reply said the House by the vote of November 27 had distinctly expressed its wish to retain the whole of Tonquin, and to enforce the complete execution of the Tientsin Treaty. The Government had therefore resolved upon the immediate and complete occupation of Tonquin as the only means of settling the Chinese question. The new Minister of War said the operations now being carried on would not compromise the mobilisation of the Army, and that it would never be compromised while he was Minister. Ultimately the order of the day was moved by M. Ferry, and adopted.

The revenue returns for 1884 have been published, and show a decrease both as compared with the estimates and with 1883. Registration duties—one of the best indices of trade—have yielded 519,700,000f., as compared with an estimate of 557,000,000f. and 544,200,000f. in 1883. Customs duties are 9,900,000f. below 1883, and 10,500,000f. below the estimates. The postal and telegraph services are 2,500,000f. and 1,600,000f. respectively below the estimate, but are 900,000f. and 500,000f. respectively more than in 1883. Again the sugar and wine duties have both yielded, the former especially, considerably more than in 1883. The total deficit as compared with the estimate is 47,800,000f. (£1,912,000).

The *Morning Post* understands that the present leaders of the French Royalists are on the point of coming to a decisive resolution upon the necessity of recognising universal suffrage as the indispensable basis of Monarchy in France. They may seek to avoid an actual repetition of the well-known theory of Imperialism, which also bases the throne upon the universal vote of the nation, but, in effect, it is said that the remodelled Royalism will reproduce the essential features of the Empire. Most, if not all, of the Monarchical party are expected to make a complete profession of adhesion to universal suffrage at the general election in a few months.

According to the *Temps* the French counter-proposals with regard to Egypt are of a very conciliatory character. The *Temps* is inclined to believe, therefore, that an understanding will be arrived at between the two countries, pointing out that in several respects the French proposals agree with those of England. They are, moreover, of an exclusively financial nature, and in no way affect the political side of the Egyptian question.

Advices from Saigon state that a French military post in Cambodia has been surprised by a band of marauders, led by the brother of the King. Troops have been sent from Saigon to the scene of the disturbances.

Arising out of the trial and acquittal of Mdme. Clovis Hugues, a duel has been fought by two gentlemen who had been disputing about the matter. Both combatants were wounded, and one of them, M. Borie, rather seriously.

A delegation from the Jewish Alliance on Saturday waited upon M. Feraud, the new Minister to Morocco, who is now in Paris, asking him to take measures for the protection of the Jews in Tangier, who, they declare, are menaced by the fanaticism of the natives in that district. M. Feraud, in reply, promised to use his influence for the restoration of tranquillity.

Bishop Titcomb presided at the twelfth annual meeting of the Association of the Mission Homes for Englishwomen in Paris, held on Tuesday. The report stated that the admissions to the home in the Avenue Wagram had been 325 for the past year—nearly 100 fewer than usual, owing to the home being closed for a period of five months for repairs. Of the 325 admitted, 272 obtained situations through the free registry, and 34 had been assisted to return to England. The total number of visits to the free registry had been 5,910, of which 3,052 had been from those requiring situations. The sanitarium had 11 patients, and many had been nursed outside. The new Young Women's Christian Association rooms and home had had a successful year. The infant kindergarten school had instructed a large number of children, the attendances numbering 2,431 in eight months, and the dinners given 2,097. The mission-hall Sunday services, temperance and Band of Hope Union, night school, mothers' meetings, soup-kitchen, etc., were favourably reported on. The distress among the English has been so great and widespread that bread has been issued in thirteen different arrondissements for the English poor connected with the work of the mission-hall. The year closed with a deficit of £600 in the repairs fund of the Mission Home. Bishop Titcomb, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed in warm terms his regard for the energy, foresight, and devotion of Miss Leigh and her lady workers in instituting so comprehensive and wise an association for the good of their country-people in Paris. A donation of £50 was handed in, and another sum of the same amount was promised during the meeting.

The Paris *Temps* on Monday published a telegram from London, which, after enumerating the British proposals in regard to Egypt, stated that the French counter-proposals are of a very conciliatory character, the points in which they differ from the British scheme bearing principally upon three questions:—

"1. France requires that the amount of the new loan guaranteed by England shall be fixed at £9,000,000, instead of £5,000,000, in order that the whole expenditure may be provided for at one blow. The despatch points out that, assuming that the loan will be guaranteed by all the Powers, it will be possible for it to be contracted on better terms.

"2. France insists upon the separation of the Daira Sanieh from the Domains, and declines to allow the revenue from these sources to be paid into the Bank of England.

"3. France does not admit the British proposals concerning the payment of the interest on the existing debt; but suggests that a special tax be imposed on the coupons."

The *Temps* is inclined to believe that an understanding will be arrived at between the two countries, pointing out that in several respects the French proposals agree with those of England. They are, moreover, of an exclusively financial nature, and in no way affect the political side of the Egyptian question.

ITALY.—On the Epiphany the Pope, in reply to an address presented by the representatives of the Catholic Young Men's Clubs throughout Italy, pronounced a paternal exhortation to lead good and religious lives, to be examples to the youth of the country, and to conform to the spirit of their clubs' mottoes, "Prayer, action, and sacrifice."

The *Daily News* correspondent at Rome says the late rumour that Mr. Errington has brought from the English Ministry full powers to come to any accord with the Vatican respecting the Roman Catholic Missions which he may deem to be for the common advantage is a pure fiction. The correspondent adds:—

"At the Convention of Irish Bishops to be held here at Easter, Rome will have to decide whether the Irish Bishops are to obey their Primate, Cardinal M'Cabe, or to follow the lead of Archbishop Croke and Mr. Parnell. The contest bids fair to be a hot one, as Archbishop Croke is backed by nearly all the Irish Bishops, and supported here by the rector of the Irish College, Mgr. Kirby, whose long residence in Rome and intimate acquaintance with the wiles and intrigues of the Papal Court render him a formidable opponent."

The *Times* correspondent writes from Naples, Jan. 9:—"Yesterday was the twentieth day of continued bad weather, such as I have already described. I note it as almost *miracoloso*, for at this season we have usually intervals of lovely weather. Vesuvius and the ridges on mountains far and near are covered with snow—that we could easily bear; but not so the complete absence of foreigners. The Princes Jerome and Louis Bonaparte arrived here on Wednesday for a short visit. Prince Louis is bound to the East on an educational trip; while his father will return to spend a short time at Moncalieri. A great change has come over Naples since he was last here. At that time it was the scene of gaiety and animation. Victor Emmanuel was here, and his presence alone was sufficient to give life to the city. He has passed away, and so have many who then surrounded the Re Galantuomo, among them the loyal and honest General La Marmora. It was at a reception in his palace that I saw the great King of Italy and Prince Jerome receiving the homage of all who were noble or distinguished in Naples. As they moved round the circle no one could have failed to remark the suave and courteous demeanour of Victor Emmanuel, while every one was struck by the resemblance of Prince Jerome to the great Napoleon. All, however, is changed; the Re Galantuomo is no longer here; the palace is closed; the Prince is at an hotel; and Naples has scarcely recovered from the tremendous affliction which it so lately suffered. To make matters worse, the Prince arrived in as bad weather as it well could be, and, probably, he will be glad enough to leave even for Moncalieri. To-day the sun is making an effort to shine, and we hope for a happy change, not merely for the sake of the idlers, but for that of the peasantry, who have been unable to sow the ground, which a little below the surface is one vast cistern. The public health is good in Naples, and though at Gaeta there have been a few cases of cholera the *notizie* telegraphed yesterday are reported to be *confortantissime*. No cases had occurred for two days. Gaeta is a long way from Naples, so that we have nothing to fear from it. Two or three nights ago the population attacked the troops destined to act as the *cordone sanitario*. The people threw stones at the soldiers, and the sentinels fired, wounding one person. It appears that the fishing population were prevented by the *cordone sanitario* from pursuing their usual occupation and from providing themselves with food, and hence the disturbance.

The Sicilian journals gives the conclusion of a remarkable trial last week in Catania. Two years have elapsed since a great crime was committed at Corlentini. A priest named Failla, on clearing out the pyx and consuming every particle, tasted something bitter. On the termination of the mass he was attacked by severe pains in the bowels, and died in a few minutes in the sacristy. A *post-mortem* examination proved that the unfortunate priest had been poisoned with strychnine, and on examining the pyx minutely some particles of strychnine were discovered. Suspicion fell upon a canon of the church, Gaetano Limoli, who cherished a great hatred against the deceased—a feeling which had recently been much increased by some promotion awarded to him by the Archbishop of Syracuse. Limoli had a brother who was a druggist by whom the shop was often left to the care of the Canon, who had thus the means of supplying himself with poison. Limoli was arrested and consigned to the prison of Syracuse, where he has remained for two years. Last week the case was brought before the Camera di Consiglio (equivalent to our grand jury) of the Court of Appeal of Catania, when it was decided that for want of proof there was no ground for penal proceedings against the Canon. 'Meantime, it is beyond doubt,' says the *Roma*, 'that the priest Failla died of poison mixed with the particles representing the body and blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ."

The Italian expeditionary corps destined to occupy Assab will be composed of four companies of Bersaglieri of 200 men each, one company of artillery, with six guns, and half a company of engineers. The expedition will be commanded by Colonel Tancredi Staletta, of the Staff Corps.

GERMANY.—Prince Bismarck sustained another defeat in the Reichstag on the occasion yesterday week of the discussion of the increased vote for the Imperial German Society for African Exploration. The committee had reported against the proposed addition of 50,000 marks to the vote, and Baron Bunsen, the reporter, did his best to defend this refusal, but without much success, as he himself had voted in the committee for the increase. Herr Windthorst endeavoured to justify the attitude of the Ultramontanes in hampering the Government by a succession of petty defeats. Although by no means opposed to German colonial extension, he believed Africa to be unsuitable for this. Besides, it was impossible for the Germans to pay more taxes, and so the greatest caution was necessary, especially in face of the present deficit. The speech of the Ultramontane leader abounded, as usual, in covert thrusts at Prince Bismarck, who immediately replied. He taunted Herr Windthorst with deliberately interfering with the Government, an accusation which Herr Windthorst afterwards denied, pointing to his whole past life, and declaring that his views on the subject of the Monarchy prevented him absolutely from such interference. The rest of Prince Bismarck's speech was to the effect that he asked for this Parliamentary grant as a proof that the nation supported him in colonial matters, and he stated that in the case of its rejection he would shape his colonial policy accordingly. Herr Hugen Richter, in replying, expressed his pleasure at finding the Chancellor acknowledging a certain degree of Parliamentary government. He further pointed out that the Conservatives could not make capital out of the reduction of this vote, as the resolution was carried in the committee by two Liberals against three, while the Conservatives voted two against two, the scale being turned by the other parties. Herr Richter finally proposed to refer the matter back to the committee, on the ground that the statement of the Chancellor had completely changed the aspect of affairs. It was to be regretted, he said, that Prince Bismarck had not appeared before the committee, which would then probably have voted the increase. The Chancellor retorted that if they did not believe him in the Reichstag they would not have believed him in the committee. "Besides," he added, "my communications to the committee would be regarded as binding, which would often be inconvenient, especially as the consent of the allied Governments could not have been obtained." The debate went on for some time, various speakers taking part in it, the only "scene" being provoked by Minister von Botticher, who charged the committee with adopting a policy of obstruction. Finally the Reichstag accepted the motion to refer the vote to the committee by 135 against 128.

The Budget Committee, on Tuesday, concluded the discussion of the naval estimates, and passed all the items without modification. The credit of 150,000 marks for the exploration of Central Africa, which had been referred to the Committee by the Reichstag, was also agreed to with but one dissentient vote.

The Reichstag, on Tuesday, read a third time without debate the Bill authorising a supplementary credit of 180,000 marks for the construction of coasting steamers to be placed at the disposal of the Governor of Cameroons.

A police councillor at Frankfort-on-the-Maine has been murdered by stabbing, one dagger wound being through the heart. The crime, which is attributed to the Anarchists, has caused great excitement throughout Germany, and a large reward is offered for the discovery of the assassin.

The Emperor on Wednesday received Bishop Kopp, of Fulda, who is in Berlin attending the meetings of the State Council.

Up to the end of December last the Empress had distributed during the past eight years 1,156 golden crosses, awarded to servants remaining in the same family for forty years.

The wedding of Prince Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Caroline, sister of Princess William of Prussia, is fixed for March 10, at the Castle of Prinkenau.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"I am able to inform you that the question relating to the Samoa Islands is definitely settled between England and Germany. You may remember that some years ago Prince von Bismarck contemplated placing the group under German protection, but was prevented by the attitude of the Reichstag from carrying out his plan. When the fact that the Samoans had petitioned New Zealand or England for incorporation into the British empire transpired, the Chancellor notified that he considered he had still some claim to the islands. The question was then discussed between the two Governments, with the result that it has been agreed that the *status quo* shall be maintained, and that neither England nor Germany shall annex the group. This is, in short an arrangement of a precisely similar character to that already existing between England and France concerning the New Hebrides. I may add that the Samoa Islands never before formed the subject of any agreement, tacit or otherwise, between any of the Powers."

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Reichstag Budget Committee to examine the details of the steamship line subvention scheme, on Monday discussed the question of subsidising a branch line to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, and Corea, as well as a direct line to Australia. No resolution was adopted. In the course of the debate Secretary of State von Boetticher explained that there was no connection between the proposal to subsidise a line of steamers to Australia and the new acquisition of territory in New Guinea. Captain Koester, of the Imperial Navy, urged the special importance to the German marine of an Australian steamship service. Dr. Bamberger gave notice that he would move to subsidise the Asiatic line only, and to let the Australian project drop. Dr. Stephan, the Postmaster-General, urged Dr. Bamberger not to bring forward such a motion. Particular importance, he pointed out, should be attached to the Australian line, because if Germany did not promptly take steps to improve her intercourse with Australasia others would step in to her disadvantage.

On Wednesday the Sub-Committee discussed the expediency of subsidising a branch line of steam ships to run to Samoa and Tonga. In reply to a question of Dr. Bamberger, Privy Councillor von Kusserow said the best reasons for adopting the proposal under discussion were to be found in a memorandum, dated May 27, 1881, in which the necessity of such a line of steamers was strongly urged as a means of increasing the prestige of Germany in the Samoa Islands. By the rejection of the Samoa Bill the influence of the Germans with the island tribes had proportionately fallen. Herr von Kusserow further reminded the Committee that there was reason to fear that other countries might appropriate the Samoa Islands, and he declared that the latest news from New Guinea afforded a good proof of the importance of Germany's interests in those regions.

The Committee of the Congo Conference met on Thursday, but owing to Sir E. Malet and several other plenipotentiaries being invited to dine with the Emperor, the discussion was limited to formalities to be observed by countries in effecting fresh occupations on the Congo, especially with regard to the Portuguese proposal on the subject already presented. No definite result was arrived at, and the Committee soon adjourned.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Thursday with a Speech from the Throne, which described the financial condition of the country as satisfactory on the whole. Last year's Budget showed a surplus amounting altogether to upwards of 20,000,000 marks, chiefly due to the favourable results of the working of the State railways. The Speech made no reference to foreign affairs. In the Lower House the Budget estimates for the ensuing year were introduced. The revenue and expenditure are balanced at 1,257,725,000 marks, of which 1,221,175,788 come under the head of ordinary and 36,549,212 of extraordinary estimates. The deficit amounts to 22,091,000 marks, and will be covered by a loan.

RUSSIA.—In the Imperial Budget estimates for 1885 the receipts and expenditure are balanced, and amount to 866,294,997 roubles. The ordinary receipts show an increase of 66,775,440, and the ordinary expenditure of 62,931,928 roubles, as compared with last year. The extraordinary receipts include the sum of 50,000,000 roubles, to be raised by the issue of rentes, which will be handed over to the Imperial Bank as a further instalment in redemption of the debt due by the Treasury on account of the provisional issue of credit notes. Another item in the extraordinary receipts is the sum of 22,167,642 roubles remaining from the realisation of the seventh Consolidated Loan. In the extraordinary Budget 27,000,000 roubles are assigned for the construction of railways and ports. The general receipts and miscellaneous receipts amount together to 775,534,355 roubles, and the extraordinary revenue to 90,760,642 roubles. The ordinary and miscellaneous expenditure amounts to 789,294,696 roubles, and the extraordinary expenditure to 77,000,301 roubles. There is a deficit of 7,760,341 roubles, which it is proposed to cover by the revenue expected from the redemption of land by the peasants. Lieutenant-General Anutchin has been relieved of his functions as Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, and has been appointed a member of the Senate.

The Government intends completely reorganising the police attached to the Prefecture of St. Petersburg. The credit on this account will be reduced, and arrangements will be made for bringing the secret section into closer official connection with the Imperial police.

A case recently tried before the Criminal Tribunal of Odessa has brought to light some further proofs of the diabolical tenets held by a secretly organised and fanatical Russian sect, against which several prosecutions have from time to time been instituted. This sect, which is under an oath of secrecy, appears to consist entirely of women. These female fanatics, or rather female Thugs, have become infamous under the denomination of "Angel-makers." They secretly destroy the children, generally infants at the breast, committed to their charge. As nurses generally, and more frequently as care-takers of illegitimate children, they destroy their charges in any manner which promises the safest means against detection. They profess that their mission is to murder for the assured salvation of the souls of their innocent victims, and at the same time to earn for themselves eternal glory. The prisoner tried was charged under the name of Rachel Ostrovskaia, but was known to the police by several aliases. She is a married woman, twenty-eight years of age; one of her known victims being her only child. Three cases of child-murder, one by strangulation, were proved against the prisoner, who was condemned to fifteen years' hard labour. The woman appeared entirely unaffected, and when called upon by the judge replied simply and with the utmost composure, "Do with me what you will; I am in your hands."

AMERICA.—It is announced from New York that Mr. Vanderbilt, on coming into possession of General Grant's property as security for his loan of 150,000 dollars to the General, offered to present the whole of it to Mrs. Grant, who, however, declined the gift.

The Georgia Legislature has just taken action which looks towards the recognition of women's rights in its fullest meaning. Martin Colvin, member for Augusta, moved that the clerk of the House should employ ladies to perform all clerical labour instead of men. The Atlanta *Constitution*, referring to this measure, says:—"It is a novel departure, but one in the right direction. It furnishes a pleasant and profitable employment for women, and this every man will rejoice to see. The fortunes of war left thousands of our women widows or orphans, poor and helpless. Many of these were raised in luxury, and were therefore unable to struggle successfully with the new order of things. There is no philanthropy broader and wiser than that which furnishes these brave and desolate women with honourable employment, and lifts them from privation, or, what is worse to proud women, dependence on the cold world."

A determined attempt was made in New York yesterday week to murder Captain Phelan, who was the superintendent of the Workhouse in Kansas City, and who received some time ago a written request to call at O'Donovan Rossa's office. He came accordingly, and on Friday went to Rossa's office. The latter was not at home, but one "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien talked a few moments with them and then left. Soon after one Short, a butcher, entered and stabbed Phelan twelve times, one blow nearly severing his right arm at the shoulder. He staggered out into the street, and his assailant was arrested while trying to escape. Considerable sensation has been aroused in New York, and the leading journals are calling for the suppression of Rossa's gang, who have now proved themselves something more than mere braggarts. The defence put forward is that Short and Phelan had quarrelled and the latter had drawn a revolver, and that Short had used his knife in self-defence. Both Phelan and Short are natives of Cork. The former was there in April, 1883, shortly after the conspiracy arrests, and stayed till after the conclusion of the Featherstone trial in Liverpool. He was once arrested in England, but released for want of sufficient evidence.

Phelan, who it is stated was one of the originators of the Dynamiters' Skirmishing Fund, is alleged to have furnished to a newspaper representative some information which was published in a Kansas City journal in December. Those statements were to the effect that a man named Kearney was the author of the explosions at Glasgow, and that he and Phelan prepared a plot for the destruction of the steamship *Queen* with dynamite in June, 1883. After the publication of this article Kearney invited Phelan to come to New York, and he accompanied him to Rossa's office, where he was attacked by Short.

The officers of the National Steamship Line deny Phelan's story of dynamite on board the *Queen*; but the New York newspapers do not accept this denial, arguing that the company must not deny the story to reassure the passengers, and that if it were not true there would be no reason for the dynamiters' assault on Phelan.

The final issue of the tragedy (says the *Standard* correspondent) is that the entire set of Irish conspirators in New York is now in peril of imprisonment. The incident has effected an entire revolution in public opinion respecting Rossa and his friends. The prevalent belief was that they did nothing but bluster, and that they kept this up for the sake of getting money. This stolid disbelief in the evil intentions of the Irish party even survived the revelations made upon the trial of Dr. Gallagher and his fellow-convicts. Phelan, it is said, proves to have been the principal actor in many Fenian undertakings. It is reported that he was one of the party who were deputed to kill the informer Carey. The others were Kearney, Short, and O'Donnell. Each man was asigned to a particular port, and, as the world now knows, it was O'Donnell who succeeded in carrying out the murderous commission. Rossa's *United Irishman* has published a statement upon the affair, in which it classes Phelan with M'Dermott, and alleges that Phelan brought a knife with him to the interview. Rossa proposes the holding of a Fenian inquiry into the question of Phelan's fidelity. He asserts that English agents are responsible for the dynamite conspiracies here, and that they have hired "dynamiters" to be discovered. Rossa offers to prove, before any committee that Congress may appoint, the complicity of the British police. This is not a novel idea, and some people besides the Irish believe it, as otherwise they cannot understand how it happens that such explosions invariably cause so little damage to property, and scarcely ever injure human beings.

CHINA.—In view of the constant and irritating obstacles interposed by the Government of Hong Kong to the extradition of fugitive criminals from China, in accordance with the Treaty of Tientsin, the Chinese Government, we learn, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, contemplate issuing a decree prohibiting the embarkation at Canton of Chinese for Hong Kong, or their landing on arriving in China from the latter place, unless they are provided with passports from the Chinese authorities. It is believed that this measure will have serious consequences for the English steamboat companies plying on the Canton river. The case which has led the Chinese Government to consider this drastic step is that of thirteen Chinese who murdered a mandarin and his family in the most barbarous manner, the corpses being cut in pieces, and who fled to Hong Kong. In the first instance they were illegally arrested in Hong Kong before the Viceroy of Canton demanded their extradition, and were accordingly released. They were again regularly arrested, but as they had in the meantime made a profession of Christianity, they enlisted certain local sympathies on their side and were again released. They are now at large in the colony. The manner in which the colonial authorities have dealt with the case has caused much irritation in China, and has moved the Government to take some steps to prevent the flight of Chinese criminals to a place of safety in Hong Kong.

ROUMANIA.—Particulars have reached us, says the *Jewish Chronicle*, of outrages to which a number of Jews have been subjected in the Roumanian town of Darabani (district of Dorohoi). They serve to demonstrate the ingenuity which Roumanian officials display in their attempts to give an appearance of legality to their harsh proceedings against the Jews. Although some of the events described in the following narrative happened more than three months ago, they have only lately become known in Western Europe. Two alleged cases of cattle disease having broken out at Darabini, the prefect of the district instructed the local commissary of police, Filipescu, to take the necessary measures for preventing the spread of the disease. This functionary carried out his instructions in the following extraordinary manner. In the first place, he caused ten, and subsequently thirty, Jews to be seized, and forced them by dint of most inhuman treatment, to erect a wall around the town, although they knew nothing of building operations. Day and night, in storm and rain, they were mercilessly kept at their work by their taskmasters *à la* Pharaoh, until at length a veterinary surgeon was induced to intervene, and advise that the construction of the wall might be discontinued, as the rinderpest did not prevail in the place. So harshly were the Jewish labourers, among whom were several aged men, dealt with, that they were even compelled to work on the Day of Atonement. On the Feast of Tabernacles the synagogue was actually closed, because all the men were at work. Perhaps still worse was the treatment which the Jews who were spared from the work in the fields had to endure on the Day of Atonement. Scarcely had the thinned congregation assembled within their synagogue, when Filipescu arrived with several policemen, and having posted them at the several exits, in order to prevent any egress from within, he caused a quantity of sulphur to be burned inside the building, in order, as alleged, to thoroughly disinfect the place. The unfortunate worshippers were almost suffocated; women fell to the ground unconscious, and it was not until the tyrannical Filipescu perceived that it would be dangerous to prolong his amusement, that the doors were opened and the prisoners liberated. Meanwhile terrible scenes were being enacted in other parts of the town. Bands of ruffians broke into houses inhabited by Jews, destroyed and plundered everything on which they could lay their hands, and ill-treated the persons, mostly women, whom they found in the dwellings. These barbarities were continued on the following day, although a number of Jews had fled from the town during the night. The results of these atrocities were of a fearful character. Numerous women were in consequence of their intense terror stricken with typhus fever; others died from fright. In one case a woman who had concealed her children for safety on the roof of her house suddenly fell down dead on the approach of some policemen, probably from fear that they intended to rob her of her children. In addition to these gross persecutions the Jews were also exposed to various annoyances of a more or less vexatious character. The slaughtering of animals was absolutely forbidden; but the poultry which the Shoohet was allowed to kill was rendered unfit for consumption owing to all the birds being immersed in a solution of sulphur and carbolic acid. When the men who had been engaged in building the wall were released from their involuntary labour they were sprinkled by some officials with carbolic acid. So roughly was this done that several of them were severely burned. The Jewish journal *Fraternitate*, which is published at Bucharest, and from which the foregoing details are extracted, vouched for their being entirely authentic. Yet so intense is the terrorism which Roumanian functionaries, chiefs and subordinates, exercise over the luckless Jews, that shortly after the appearance in the *Fraternitate* of the account of the atrocities, the same paper published a letter, signed by twelve Jewish residents in the district of Dorohoi, who declared that the prime mover in these scandalous deeds, the commissary of police, Filipescu, was a man of honour, and they implored the insertion of their letter in the interests of the Jews. The facts have in no way been contradicted; it is apparent, therefore, that the twelve signatories to the letter just referred to were compelled under threats of punishment to make the ineffectual attempt of whitewashing their persecutor.

SPAIN.—The public health in Granada is reported to be suffering unmistakably from the prolonged strain of excitement and want of sleep. The official bulletin to Thursday gives 1,400 dead, 900 wounded, and 43,000 houseless in the provinces of Granada and Malaga. The *Standard* correspondent says the accounts of destitution and suffering from towns and villages in the province of Malaga are even more distressing than in Granada :—

"The destruction of property has been much aggravated by several landslips. Torrox has suffered much from this cause, and from the large blocks of stone which, detached from the rocky hills lying above the town, rushed down, carrying all before them. The ground has opened, and many deep crevasses have been formed. At Guevecar, in the province of Granada, the strip of land upon which the village was built moved bodily some sixty feet in a north-westerly direction, a deep semicircular crevass appearing on the former site. Although all are more or less damaged, none of the houses in Guevecar were shaken down in the process of removal. The course of a little river hard by was changed by the shock, and as it is dammed up by the upheaval of the ground and the formation of a hillock where it formerly ran, a small lake is in course of being formed. The wells in many places have dried up, and some mountain streams have ceased to flow.

Subscriptions continue to pour in, and the amount already promised is £60,000. The Governor of Gibraltar has offered to lend 2,000 tents for the houseless.

Every day (says the *Daily News* correspondent) fresh details of geological phenomena are coming in, the most striking being new sulphurous springs near Alhama, and crevices in the hilly country in north-east Granada. The most singular circumstance is that an entire village is said to be moving slowly towards the lower ridge of the valley since the first shocks. Not only does the soil show signs of subterraneous disturbance, but all the ordinary springs are dried up. A small lake has been formed twenty feet deep.

CYPRUS.—Writing from Larnaca, on the 22nd ult., a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that defalcations amounting to over £50,000 have been discovered in the accounts of several tithe and tax collectors :—

"For the past four years disquieting rumours as to the revenue administration have been current, and the attention of the local authorities has on several occasions been called to the disgraceful state of affairs and absence of supervision, which has now become a public scandal. Several tax officials have already absconded, and up to the present seven warrants of arrest have been issued against responsible officers who it is believed have left the island in small sailing craft for the mainland with considerable sums of money. Every effort is being made in official circles to hush up the matter."

A telegram of the following day adds that it is announced that Mr. Taylor, Chief Collector of Customs and Excise, will succeed Mr. Swettenham as Receiver-General of Cyprus, with a seat in the Executive Council; while Mr. J. Grover-Ford has resigned the Island Treasurership and left for London.

INDIA.—The *Times* correspondent says it is understood that the Viceroy has resolved to make some important modifications in the Bengal Tenancy Bill, probably including provisions declaring that occupancy rights shall not be transferable, and giving a wider latitude for the enhancement of rents by private contract. The twenty years' presumption rule will probably be retained, and the entire measure is likely to be extended to Government estates. These alterations have been viewed with favour, but the Zemindars profess themselves not yet satisfied. Though the Select Committee sits three days a week the Bill is not expected to reach its final stage till the end of March or the beginning of April.

On Saturday judgment was delivered in the Calcutta High Court in a most important land case. Some years ago, says the *Times* correspondent, a new assessment was made on the tenants of one of the Bengal Government estates in the Midnapore district :—

"The settlement officer fixed the rents of 75,000 ryots, and it appears that while the average rate of enhancement of rent was about 48 per cent., the enhancement amounted in some cases to about 120 per cent. The ryots declared the assessment excessive, and refused to pay the enhanced rates, and at one time there was some fear of disturbances. Eventually 2,600 of them instituted legal proceedings to contest the validity of the assessment. The Government contested the cases in the two lower Courts, and the greater number of the ryots were unable by reason of their poverty to carry on the fight. About 100, however, carried the cases to the High Court, which has now decided that the assessment was not made in accordance with the provisions of the special Act, and that it is, therefore, illegal and void *ab initio*; and that the notice of assessment published was inaccurate and unfair to the ryots. The settlement officer was blamed for having dealt with the ryots *en bloc*, instead of considering the individual cases. A remand to the lower appellate Court was ordered, with a view of determining, upon further evidence, what was a 'fair rent;' but on the application of the appellants' counsel the Court deferred drawing up the decree for one month, in order to give the Government an opportunity of doing what was right, instead of compelling the ryots to carry this ruinous litigation further. The Government was ordered to pay the costs of the appeal."

The *Standard* says :—"With reference to the preliminary negotiations between the English and Russian Governments on the subject of the Afghan frontier, pending the commencement of the labours of the Delimitation Commission, we are informed that the Russian Foreign Office made certain representations to ours in the beginning of November last, deprecating the strength of the escort sent from India to accompany Sir Peter Lumsden. The next stage in the negotiations was marked by the formal protest of the English Government to the Russian advance to Pul-i-Khatun, and more recently there have been representations on the subject of Penjdeh. With regard to the last-named place, the Foreign Office has the strongest proof that the Ameer's garrison was in military occupation of it before even the Russians had taken Merv."

SOUTH AFRICA.—A telegram from Capetown, dated Dec. 24, states that the movement of troops to the base of operations for the Bechuanaland expedition continues steadily. Every train is taking a detachment of one or more regiments allotted to the expedition. The English volunteers who have arrived there up to now are encamped on the Orange River. Their physique and bearing is universally favourably commented upon. The first troop of irregulars raised in the colony left for the camp on the 22nd. Recruiting is still going on actively throughout the country. The greater portion of the Royal Scots are now in camp or on the way thither. The Inniskilling Dragoons leave on Saturday. The camp is being established at Barkly West, and the depôt at Taungs. A number of Boers are reported to have squatted across the Stellaland Border. The most contradictory reports have been received from the Transvaal as to the state of feeling existing with regard to Bechuanaland.

The report that armed Boers were leaving the neighbourhood of Pretoria for the Border has been officially denied, but the hasty despatch of Commandant General Cronje and Commandant Schoeman to the Border, with the object of preventing the passage of armed men, would tend to prove that the Government anticipated some such movement, and private advices received at Capetown and Kimberley fully confirm the report. It is also reported on good authority that recruiting has been going on quietly in the Orange Free State, as well as in the Transvaal.

TURKEY.—Hassan Fehmi Pacha started for London on Saturday on the special mission with which he has been charged by the Sultan.

After the departure of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, the Sultan telegraphed for Hobart Pasha, who was shooting at Iamid. In accordance with his Majesty's instructions, Hobart Pasha left Constantinople on Wednesday, proceeding to London by way of Marseilles. He is the bearer of presents for the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Hobart Pasha will probably assist Hassan Fehmi Pasha in the negotiations with the British Government.

The *Northern Agency* of St. Petersburg has received intelligence of a Tscherkess conspiracy at Constantinople, the detection of which was followed by numerous arrests. The Porte, it is said, is greatly alarmed, as several high functionaries, including the Prefect of Police, are Tscherkesses; while in Constantinople alone there are 30,000 such, well armed, who obey only their chiefs. The Tscherkesses in the Provinces of Nikomedia, Broussa, and Balakesser refuse to submit to the authority of the Turkish officials.

EGYPT.—On Sunday afternoon Lord Wolseley telegraphed to the War Office from Korti :—

"Messenger who left December 18 with letter to Gordon just returned. He was one day in Khartoum, and left it on December 28. He was taken prisoner returning and Gordon's letters taken from him. He bears marks of having been bound and beaten. Sewn up in clothes not taken from him was a fac-simile of previous little note, bearing same date, December 14, and announcing all well then. Gordon was in perfect health, and troops on the five steamers he saw were well and happy. Steamers seize cattle and grain and take them up river to Khartoum. Messenger returned on foot to Bayuda."

The news yesterday (Friday) morning announced the successful accomplishment of the first stage of the march to Metammeh. Sir Herbert Stewart's force reached Howeyat Wells without any casualties, and started for Gakdul last Saturday. At Howeyat Wells a garrison was established, a zariba constructed, and a hospital organised. The best reports are given of the disposition of the natives. Little other news of importance has been received from the Soudan this week. The announcement of the occupation of Metammeh, and especially of the presence there of Gordon's steamers, will be an unquestionable relief to the country, as putting an end to the rumours which were circulated shortly after Colonel Stewart's murder and have been revived this week. It is true that those rumours have never excited serious apprehensions as to the fate of Khartoum; but there are one or two facts of which no completely satisfactory explanation is yet forthcoming, and certain knowledge will be welcome.

A Reuter telegram of Tuesday from Cairo states that General Stewart's force, after opening communication with Khartoum, will probably remain intrenched at Metammeh till the arrival of General Earle's boats at the end of February,

The Monassir Arabs are reported to have gathered in some force at Suleimat, fifty-five miles above Hamdab, and to hold a position of natural strength. They will easily be disposed of by General Earle's command, but the advance of the flotilla will be delayed, since it may be necessary to undertake a desert march to turn the position. Between Hamdab and Suleimat there are seven or eight cataracts to be passed, whose difficulty consists rather in intricacy of navigation than in want of depth of water. It is too soon as yet to be certain that portages will not be necessary, and on this the rate of progress will greatly depend. The whole distance from Hamdab, where the flotilla is not yet assembled, to Korti is about 380 miles—a little greater, therefore, than that between Gemai and Korti, which was covered by the Naval Brigade in twenty-seven days. But, besides the possibility of resistance at Suleimat, Berber has to be taken; while it is clear that the irregular mode of advance hitherto adopted would be impracticable in the face of even moderate hostility. The flotilla must be kept together and must preserve some sort of formation. Under these circumstances, six weeks may be too sanguine an estimate of the time required to reach Metammeh.

The statement which has been telegraphed from Cairo that General Stephenson had arranged for the establishment of a hospital with 400 beds at Souakim may indicate that some reinforcement of the garrison is contemplated. Although the opening of the Souakim-Berber road may not at present be necessary to the success of the relief expedition, a strong demonstration at Souakim would evidently have considerable military value in view of General Earle's movement on Berber.

A Vienna telegram states that the Mahdi has addressed letters to all the sheikhs of the tribes in the Bayuda Desert and in the Egyptian oases, proclaiming as "murads," or untrue to the faith, every man or woman who shall assist the English by showing the routes, selling provisions, or in any other way. Such apostates, if caught, shall be stoned, and, if they escape, their relatives or friends will suffer for them. The manifesto closes with the following apostrophe :—"It is better for you to slaughter your camels and cast them to the Nile crocodiles, or leave them to the birds of prey, than gain money from infidels by selling them to the English."

The New Guinea question (the *Melbourne Argus* says) was discussed for a few minutes in the Legislative Assembly on the 27th of November. Colonel Smith suggested that the House should pass a resolution informing the Imperial Government that it is very much dissatisfied. Mr. Service said that we require further information before we can act. The protectorate, of course, does not realise the expectation of the colonies, and is a disappointment so far as it has gone. Mr. Service is awaiting—not very patiently—the arrival of the Commissioner (General Scratchley) from England. In the Queensland Parliament, Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, referring to the recent proclamation of a British protectorate over New Guinea, said that Mr. Romilly's proclamation would satisfy the people of Australia, and was what the Sydney Convention wished. Commodore Erskine's was not so. It only included a line drawn from the 141st degree of longitude east, and as a line could enclose nothing, the protectorate was an absurdity. Captain Armit, lately the *Argus* special correspondent in New Guinea, has written to the council of the Geographical Society, stating that he has explored Moresby and Basilisk islands, the Redlich group, and the Louisiade Archipelago, also Milne Bay and East Cape. He had been 120 miles into New Guinea as leader of the *Argus* expedition, and everywhere the natives and their chiefs were most anxious that good white men should come to them, but not "schooner" men, referring to those with labour vessels.

At a conference held in the Memorial Hall on Wednesday night to consider the advisability of promoting a closer union between Great Britain and her colonies, a letter from Mr. W. E. Forster was read, declaring the subject to be pre-eminently a working man's question. Lord Rosebery wrote urging that the question should be pressed with imperious earnestness upon the attention of Parliament. He said :—"It has always been the desire of those who wish well to Australia that she should maintain the exceptional position which seemed to be guaranteed by her isolation in the midst of the Southern seas, of a great continent where war could not intrude. Unfortunately, recent circumstances have given her a frontier with a European Power, the greatest military Power in the world. We cannot expect Australians to rejoice at this rude change in their position and prospects, and for my part in this matter my sympathies and my reason are entirely with them. We cannot expect working men whose ambition is peace to hail this result with acclamation, while those who have the interest of Australia at heart cannot but fear that those transactions may tend to the loosening of the ties which they are doing all in their power to strengthen. And what do these ties mean in their most material aspect? They mean relief for their own over-charged labour market; they mean, even in times of depression like this, a prosperous and increasing trade." A long discussion followed, and the general opinion expressed was that before federation could be accomplished the present Colonial Office should be abolished. A resolution was adopted recognising the vast importance and the imperative necessity for establishing forthwith an inseparable fiscal and political union or federation—analogous to that of the United States—between the mother country and her colonies, by the complete abolition of all tariffs in restraint of Free Trade throughout the Empire, and by the adequate representation of our colonies and dependencies (according to their civilised population and their share of Imperial taxation) in Parliament.

IRELAND.

Earl Spencer is engaged in making elaborate investigations as to the working of the Crimes Act. With this view the Viceroy, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and other Irish officials on Tuesday had a lengthened interview at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, with the divisional magistrates and other stipendiary justices from various parts of Ireland. The magistrates, it is believed, stated to the Lord-Lieutenant their experience under the Crimes Act and their views as to the necessity for continuing the Coercion law. The returns of the outrages recently committed were also discussed.

At the Mullingar Quarter Sessions on Tuesday a jury steadily refused to find four men guilty of a murderous assault on three soldiers. The judge thereupon said the case was an unanswerable argument for the renewal of the Crimes Act. Men were found acting contrary to their oaths, and it was a warning to the magistrates and the Government.

The expenses incurred at the recent county Down election are announced. The expenses of Capt. Ker (Conservative), who was returned, amounted to £1,267; and those of Mr. Arthur Sharman Crawford, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate, to £869.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, who recently resigned his seat for Tipperary on accepting the office of Secretary to the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, died on Monday evening at his residence in Dublin. His illness was brought to a fatal termination by an acute attack of erysipelas in the head. He was born in 1823.

Considerable damage was done on Tuesday night by a collision between two trains at Bray station, near Dublin. A number of carriages were wrecked, including the directors' saloon carriage, which cost nearly £600. The colliding trains were shunting on sidings, and fortunately were empty.

Police-constable Colburn, stationed at Castlewellan, has been arrested at Downpatrick under the Crimes Act, and lodged in Belfast Gaol. He had a ticket for America in his possession. Colburn was the principal in the Castlewellan riots case, arising out of the Nationalist meeting there, and which will be heard at the next Down Assizes. Colburn had given the usual month's notice to leave the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the notice expired on Sunday.

Information has reached the Killarney police of a "moonlight" outrage near Castleisland, Kerry. Two men, armed with revolvers and disguised, visited the houses of Michael Lynch, a farmer, and Michael Costello, national school teacher, and demanded money for the purchase of ammunition. From the former they obtained 10d., and from the latter 2s. 6d. On leaving the latter they fired a shot. The police are instituting inquiries, but no arrest has yet been made.

The sub-sheriff of the county of Limerick, Mr. F. Hobson, proceeded on Wednesday to Kilfinny, near Adare, with the view of making seizures of cattle and other property belonging to tenants who are unable or unwilling to pay the rents due on the estate of Colonel St. Leger. Mr. Hodgson seized a large number of cows, sheep, horses, and donkeys, for rent due by two tenants on the property. The animals were given in charge of special bailiffs and driven into Limerick for sale. Unless the claims of the landlord are settled the animals will be put up for sale within a few days.

The Dublin Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday set aside the statement of claim as irregular in an action brought by Miss Anthony, who is known as "the Irish lady lawyer," against the Rev. Mr. Prendergast, a Roman Catholic priest, to recover damages for libel and slander, and refusing to administer the Sacrament to her. The plaintiff averred that the defendant in open church intimated, when she presented herself for the Communion, by signs and gestures, that she was of unholy life, and a person who ought to be excommunicated, shunned, and hated. She had contemplated entering a convent, but owing to the defendant's machinations she was prevented from doing so.

A bazaar was opened on Wednesday in Omagh on behalf of the Tyrone Orange Hall. The Duke of Abercorn and party, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, and most of the gentry of the county were present. Lord Claud Hamilton delivered an address, in the course of which, after referring to the object of the bazaar, he said: These are days when we of the Orange Brotherhood must have buildings to meet in to strengthen our organisation. You all should recollect the Dromore demonstration of last year, which had such an effect in England and Ireland. We thought that the Orangemen had dropped the work of the party of rapine in this country, and, if the Government had wished, they could have done so. Since then the Government have brought in the Franchise and Redistribution Bills, which are not suited to the times we live in. In this country they place in the hands of the party who have been under the ban of the law for the past two years the sole representation of the country; but I believe that a large number of Roman Catholics, who have hitherto supported the National party, now go in for a moderate policy which will keep the union of the two countries intact. Lord Claud added that on one occasion he made a few remarks to the apprentice boys in Derry which were misrepresented. He said the Orangemen were a defeated party in Ireland. He did not mean that they were defeated by the Nationalist party, but that they were defeated by their Liberal friends across the Channel, who had given the power into the hands of the Roman Catholics. He urged unity between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects and condemned party display, saying there should be no distinction made between classes, as there was room enough to march together to the support of the Constitution and maintain the Union. He would ask the agricultural labourers if Mr. Parnell were to start a candidate would Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, and Healy be as good representatives as their present members in Ulster. How could these needy adventurers live in Dublin only that they were being supported by the people? How could they go to London unless the people put their hands in their pockets; and what could they do for the labourers when landlords were compelled to leave the country? In conclusion, his Lordship asked them to strengthen their hands—Liberals and Conservatives together—for the common purpose of keeping up the line of Protestant succession and the maintenance of the British Empire.

The Dublin Corporation have decided to fight out the legal question as to whether they have the right to rename the streets in a Nationalist point of view. The proposal was some time since carried to commence this movement by calling Sackville-street O'Connell-street; but the residents and traders filed a bill before the Vice-Chancellor to restrain the Corporation from making the alteration. The Municipal Council met to consider the subject; and their law-officers having given the opinion that the Corporation was perfectly within its right to rename streets, it was resolved to enter an appearance to the suit to oppose the application for an injunction.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The fiftieth year of the representation of Wolverhampton in Parliament by Mr. Charles Pelham Villiers was celebrated in that borough on Saturday amid general rejoicing. Mr. Henry Fowler, M.P., the colleague of Mr. Villiers, presided over a large meeting of Liberals held in the Exchange in the afternoon, at which a resolution expressing to Mr. Villiers the hearty congratulations of Wolverhampton Liberals on the fiftieth anniversary of his election was carried unanimously, and telegraphed to the right honourable gentleman, who in reply expressed the great satisfaction which he derived from such an acknowledgment of his services, and deeply regretted that the state of his health now prevented his visiting Wolverhampton.

Mr. R. C. Jarvis, of Birmingham, last week addressed to Mr. Chamberlain a letter inquiring whether, in his recent speech at Birmingham, he intended to convey to his audience and the public that the statements made by Edward Read and Larry Mack were "substantially correct in every particular." Replying, through his private secretary, Mr. Chamberlain said that he did not consider his speech required any elucidation, and that he declined all correspondence with Mr. Jarvis on the subject. Mr. Jarvis then wrote to Mr. Chamberlain as follows:—"Sir,—After the dastardly attack made upon me and others in your speech in the Townhall, I am not surprised that you refuse to give a straightforward answer to a plain question. At the same time I should have thought that a man of honour, occupying the position you do, would have abstained from insinuating foul charges, solely founded on statements made by 'roughs' who were employed for the purpose by the officers of your own association, and who were paid out of funds partly contributed by yourself; or that you would have had the manliness to make the charges in such a form as to render yourself responsible for them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. C. Jarvis."

The revenue received from April 1 to the 10th inst. amounts to £61,593,025, or £1,999,298 less than the £63,592,323 received in the corresponding period ending January 12, 1884. The expenditure up to the 10th inst. was £67,598,230, being £923,280 less than the expenditure for the similar period of 1883-4. The balances on the 10th inst. amounted to £1,447,764, and on January 12, 1884, were £1,650,870.

Responding to the toast of the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" at the annual dinner of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday evening, the Earl of Morley said that all their thoughts were concentrated on the most interesting and even romantic expedition ever undertaken by the British Army. All had hitherto gone well and prosperously, and they hoped by the end of the week or by the beginning of next week to hear that a portion of the force in the Soudan had crossed the desert to the banks of the Nile. It was impossible to say what would be the result when they reached that point, but he hoped there would be no loss of the lives of either our own soldiers or of Arabs.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided on Monday over the first of a series of lectures delivered before the members of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association, by Mr. Hume Williams on "The Present Condition of Conservative Politics." Referring to the present political situation, he said that at the present day Englishmen were unwilling to commit themselves to any definite opinion. It was because Englishmen were unwilling to commit themselves to any definite opinion during the last five or six years, because they took opinion on trust, because the Government, members of Parliament, and everybody had been anxious to escape responsibility and shirked their plain honest duty by avoiding the questions of the day, that the very great troubles which existed at the present time, and which threatened the prosperity and happiness of this country, existed at all. If they asked members of the Government what they contemplated doing they would say, "Let us see what the public say upon the question;" and if they went to the public they would say, "Let us see, and wait for what the Government will do." This state of vacillation, uncertainty, and resolve to escape responsibility all round resulted in humiliation, and, he was afraid, in the loss of the power and influence of this great country at the present time. Mr. Hume Williams spoke of depression and want of confidence of those who possessed capital to embark in anything which involved risk in the future, because of the want of confidence in the present state of affairs. Why was there want of confidence? Because Her Majesty's Government did not seem to know which way they were going, whither they were drifting, whether the old prosperity and name of England were to be maintained, or whether they were weakly to be bartered away for an apparent friendship on the one side or the other, or to be given away absolutely at the mere word or threat of some foreign Minister or foreign Power. Englishmen were peace-loving people, but unless people were prepared to fight at times even an aggressive war they would not preserve peace. Every one who knew anything of the state of affairs in Europe knew this—that nothing was more easy than to come to an understanding with the empire of Germany which would have practically ensured the peace of the world. (Cheers.) Germany had been our ally in the past, in time when our trouble was sore indeed; when we had few allies in Europe or in the world. Germany might be our ally again, and ought to be if we had statesmen who were capable of directing the affairs of this country with foresight, courage, and without the sacrifice of a single interest which Englishmen could justly and properly maintain. There would have been no difficulty in coming to such an understanding as would have ensured for Germany the full colonial expansion which she desired and which would have secured for our colonies entire freedom from any hostile complication, and the complication which they detested most of all was the convict invasion of the South Seas. He was not one of those who were inclined to take the most gloomy view of the condition of the country, but he regarded with considerable apprehension the apathy and the indifference which seemed to have existed during the last five or six years on the part of the public, the working classes, the tradesmen, the better-educated and the more wealthy classes, the gentry alike appearing to have been indifferent to the great interest which every Englishman possessed in the good government of his country, in the wise direction of affairs, in the avoidance of that most fatal of all principles, allowing things to slide. To allow things to slide meant that those men amongst us, and those men abound, who had the courage of their designs could carry everything before them; that those who were compromising the best interests of this country were not to be interfered with; that those who would bring about a state of hostile relations between England and our near neighbours were not to be interfered with. Well, it would serve us right if we had trouble and great misfortune if we failed to raise our voices, to inform ourselves, to use our influence, to exercise our votes, and to make known our views and opinions as Englishmen ought to do upon questions of this great gravity and importance. (Cheers.) At the present moment the trade of England was languishing for want of confidence, and there was danger of the disturbance of the peace of the world, because there was no honesty of principle, no courage, and no resolve. And then what did we find our statesmen do? They would draw a red herring across the course; they would say that there were some other questions to be considered; that when Parliament was representative of the whole of the working classes of the country, then questions about the land, trade, and shipping would be considered; and a certain will-o'-the-wisp policy was suggested—that if only the working men will wait for this *ignis fatuus*, which was inspired by the wickedness of these suggestions, then some prosperity might come back to them, and some advantage might attend them. Take the men who dangled these prospects before them at the value of their own acts, and examine what they had done for the working classes and society themselves; ask them to put their principles to the test by some sacrifice of their own property as they would sacrifice other people's property. They would then see whether there was any reality in the professions of these men, or whether the expectations they held out were so entirely baseless in their judgment, that they did not deserve to be made the subject of a practical experiment, and that they were in very deed and truth what he believed them to be—a mere blind and deception. The right hon. gentleman concluded as follows: We have people who are undoubtedly endeavouring to injure this country, and to promote their own designs. There are others with whom we can make alliance, with whom we can be on terms of friendship; and I will venture to say this now, that if her Majesty's Government were to adopt a bold, a courageous, an honest, and a straightforward policy, if they would only announce their intentions and their resolves in the plain, simple, straightforward language which Prince Bismarck indulges in in the German Reichstag, then I should have a hope that the day of prosperity was again to dawn for this country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Marriott, speaking at the annual banquet of the Cambridge Junior Conservative Club on Wednesday, said he believed that the House of Lords never stood firmer in the affections of the people than it did at the present time, whilst on the other hand the present House of Commons was the worst that had ever sat since the Reform Bill was passed in 1832. They need not seek for the reason. It was because men preferred party to principle, and would vote in direct opposition to their own convictions. He challenged anyone without party bias to prove that the country was any better now than it was in 1880. On the contrary, he maintained that in home, foreign, and colonial affairs she was ten times worse. Mr. Goschen explained as the reason no change was made that they disliked presenting a political blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. But he maintained that a blank cheque had been given to Mr. Gladstone. That had made him the most despotic Prime Minister that ever held the reins of office. The blunders of the present Government were so palpable that the veriest child could see them. Lord Derby had so mismanaged colonial affairs as to make this country the laughingstock of the world. He remembered the time when the name of Derby was held in the highest honour, but the present bearer of that name was "the unworthy son of the worthiest sire." Hardly a man could talk or think of him without feelings of the utmost scorn and contempt, and if the House of Lords was composed of such men as him and Lord Granville, he would be the first to agitate for its abolition. Another meeting was being held at Ipswich that evening, and was being addressed by a member of the Cabinet, who was a strong Minister if they took him at his word, but who was always making promises but never fulfilling them. He was a political pretender and a sham, a man who truckled to the working class to get their votes for his own political aggrandisement. His sole object in life was one of personal ambition to be the leading man in the State, and to obtain that he would sacrifice any principle or any person, whether friend or foe, that stood in his way. He was a member of a Republican society, and yet took the oath of allegiance to the Queen. He advocated the abolition of the Royal Family, and yet had the audacity to go down to Windsor to dine with the Queen. Were the English people to be humbugged and gammoned by such a quack doctor? If so he had lost faith in the country, and gave it up entirely. One of the chief faults of the present Ministry was that they tampered with everything. They tampered with Ireland, and every step they took led Mr. Parnell one step nearer his crown. The time had come when they must have honesty in government. They, as good Conservatives, were desirous of reform where evils existed, but they did not want change for change' sake. Mr. Chamberlain appealed to the worst passions of the people, but they desired to hold out the olive branch of peace. He expressed his opinion that there would be an election before the Redistribution Bill was passed, though he believed that that measure would only strengthen their position, because small constituencies would know their man, and it was only the large constituency that was represented by the political adventurer. The House of Lords only interfered when large interests were at stake. They never interfered in politics only at great crises, and they were never more justified then when, in July last, they fought the battle of the nation against the majority in the House of Commons, and won a brilliant victory. The more inferior the House of Commons, the stronger the House of Lords; and any House of Commons that sought to assail its position would only weaken and overthrow itself.

Mr. Marriott, M.P., speaking at Brighton on Tuesday, asked what would have been the result to this country if more Liberal members had done what he did last year, and if other towns had the opportunity which Brighton had of expressing their opinion. The vote of censure proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote in February not only expressed the feelings of the whole Conservative party, but a very large number of the Liberal party believed it to be just, too. They despised Mr. Gladstone's policy. He asked, why did not they act in accordance with their convictions? The reason was this—the Prime Minister said if they voted according to their convictions he would resign, and since they had yielded to that threat the country had been governed as much by a despot as Russia or Turkey. (Hear, hear.) If they had then voted accordingly to their consciences, we should have had either a Liberal or a Conservative Government following an intelligible policy, or we should have had a general election. We should not have had a Conference in July, with its miserable failure, no petty jealousies with Germany as to our colonies, no autumnal campaign in Egypt, and no Gordon in Khartoum; but Egypt would have been saved, to the advantage of England and civilisation, and foreign nations would be friendly to us. Who had the slightest idea what was the policy of the Government with regard to Egypt? Ministers were in a fix. They had advised Egypt to break through the Law of Liquidation, but a Court of justice had given a verdict adverse to this advice, and when execution came after final judgment, the Egyptian officials would find themselves in difficulties through having acted on the advice of a Government whose head prided himself on his finance. His idea was that this country would have to guarantee the Egyptian Debt, which would in a moment reduce the interest upon it from something like £3,800,000 to £2,300,000; and if we had courage to do that—and why should we go on tinkering with France about it?—the English taxpayer would not have to pay one farthing, and to Egypt it would be an unmitigated blessing. The first fact we had to recognise in Egypt was that for several generations self-government was an impossibility. The Egyptians did not understand the words patriotism or country. To depose Tewfik would be dishonourable to this country, but it was quite possible that Ismail Pasha might go back. That was a right and proper policy, and one this country would have to consider. First, then, he would say it was the duty of this country to guarantee the debt; secondly, to take Egypt in hand and govern it, or, if we did not do that, send some man like Ismail Pasha, who knew the country and who would act in strict alliance with us, to govern it. Under those conditions, he verily believed it would become a land flowing with milk and honey—a land in which English capital could be invested to advantage, and in return for which labour would be found for workmen in the North of England. The prosperity of Egypt would reflect upon us, and we should become more prosperous, whilst the name of England would once more rise from the mire in which it had been laid by Her Majesty's present Government. The hon. gentleman then proceeded with an exhaustive review of the home and foreign policy of the Government, especially criticising the latter in most severe terms, and urging that it was opposed in every way to the interests of England to quarrel with Germany.

Sir Charles Dilke presided at a meeting of the Liberal electors of the five polling districts forming the electoral district of North Kensington held on Tuesday night at the Horbury School-room, Ladbroke-road, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Firth, M.P. Sir Charles eulogised the services which Mr. Firth had rendered the constituency, and expressed regret at the severance of so many political ties by the Franchise Act. Going on to discuss the effects of the Act, he said that the scheme was so large that it would effect a revolution which would enable them in the future to obtain any further measure of redistribution that might be necessary or desired. The one immediate effect of this large political reform or revolution would be to destroy the Conservative party in the old sense of the word. He did not mean that it would destroy it in a party sense. The two parties would be rival democratic parties seeking the support of the democracy. The effect of single-member districts would be to admit to Parliament a greater number of men like Mr. Burt and Mr. Broadhurst, who so admirably represented the working classes. As the outcome of this reform of the representation, he fancied that domestic reform in future would be dealt with on a more drastic system than had been the case up to the present time. "Local government for the three kingdoms would occupy them in the new Parliament up to the end of the session of 1886; but they must begin at the next session to look on beyond 1886, for, large as would be the beneficial effect of a freely elective system of government, yet there were questions even beyond that that were pressing for solution, and would have to be faced by candidates at the next election. Local government reform, like Parliamentary reform, was only a means to an end, and they must look at the end it was intended to effect. There would be an important bearing of local government reform on the land question to be discussed. (A Voice: 'How about local option?') Well, local government reform involved local option. It was clear that functions now exercised by the magistrates would have to be transferred to elected bodies. But the land question would press for treatment in the new Parliament—and treatment too of a far more Radical kind than that suggested by many members except Mr. Arnold and those others who had supported him in Parliament. He trusted to sweeping measures on the land question as the only means of successfully meeting the insidious attempts that were being made to delude the British farmer by the mirage of Protection. He looked forward to a considerable change in the character of the representation, and he believed that the Radical ranks would receive a large accession of strength from the rural portion of the population. Sir Richard Cross was very indignant with him over a statement he made at Aylesbury, to the effect that a great deal of land had been stolen from the people, and that there were enclosures of commons which were in the nature of stealing. Well, he could assure that gentleman that in the present session he should have plenty of evidence with regard to the stealing of land. The Conservative party throughout the country had been endeavouring to defeat the rapidly increasing demand for domestic reform by raising colonial and foreign questions. He was not one to disparage the importance of colonial and foreign questions; but the people would not allow such topics to be forced forward to such an extent as to stand in the way of sweeping domestic reforms." Although not a Jingo in the sense that some were, still he felt that there might be a necessity for the modification of a portion of our colonial and foreign policy forced upon us by recent events—a colonial policy of the past, which might have been the wisest at the time, might have to be exchanged for a policy which abstractly might appear less wise, but which would be more suited to the facts with which they had at the present time to deal.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT IPSWICH.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a public meeting in the Corn Exchange, Ipswich, on Wednesday night, as president of the Reform Club of the borough. There was a crowded attendance. Referring to the reform question, he said that the result of the Franchise and Seats Bill would be a transfer of power absolutely unparalled in the history of political reform. For good or for evil, democracy had established itself in the seat of authority, and the government of the many would be substituted for the government of the few. Two points stand out prominently—first, the great increase in the power and influence of the large towns, including London; and secondly, the appearance on the scene of a new political factor in the shape of the agricultural labourer. The enfranchisement of the labourer would, he thought, tend in the direction of Liberal progress; but Mr. Chamberlain did not feel inclined to speak very dogmatically upon such a subject.

"The labourer is a sealed book, even to those who live in his midst, and it does not appear to me that his lot is so happy that he is likely to be contented with it without trying for some improvement. The agricultural labourer is the most pathetic figure in our whole social system. He is condemned by apparently inexorable conditions to a life of unremitting and hopeless toil, with the prospect of the poor-house as its final and probable termination. For generations he has been oppressed, ignored, and defrauded; now his time has come. The inarticulate voice will find expression, and from his own lips, or from the lips of his representatives, we shall hear what are his wants and how he thinks to supply them."

The result of the change would be that the programme of the Liberal party would have to be enlarged. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to reply to criticisms on his last Birmingham speech, and, referring to the strictures upon his doctrine of "natural rights," said:—

"I am certain that our Liberalism has no chance at all unless it will recognise the rights of the poor, their right to live, and their right to a fair chance of enjoying life. In the earlier stages of society those rights were fully recognised. They are still recognised in many countries. Land used to be held in common, and every man who was born into the community had his appointed share in the great natural inheritance of the race; if he was willing to work his livelihood was assured. Now all that is changed. The birthright of the English people has been bartered away for a mess of pottage, and it has become the possession of private owners of property. I asked the other day what ransom will property pay for the rights which have ceased to be recognised, and I will put the same question now in a different form—What insurance ought wealth to find it to its advantage to provide against the risks to which it is undoubtedly subject? The doctrine of the *Times* newspaper is a most dangerous and revolutionary doctrine. What! There are no rights outside the land, except such as are made and sanctioned by the laws! Then, if that be said, as the majority will make the law, might makes right, and the majority would he entitled, without regard to considerations of natural justice and equity, to secure its own interest at the expense of the minority. I repudiate that contention altogether; then it must not be advocated in favour of the rich alone. If the rich want their rights to be respected as they ought to be, they are bound in honour to respect the rights of their less fortunate brethren. It is said that these views lead straight to Communism, and Communism is a very terrible thing. I for one have never thought it possible or expedient to bring everything down to one dead level. I have never supposed you could equalise the capacities and conditions of men; the idler, the drunkard, the criminal must bear the brunt of their defects. The strong man and the able man will always be first in the race. What I say is that the community as a whole, co-operating for the benefit of all, may do something to add to the sum of human happiness, do something to make the life of all its citizens, and, above all, of the poorest of them, somewhat better, somewhat nobler, somewhat greater, and somewhat happier."

Forecasting Liberal policy in the future, Mr. Chamberlain said he thought that a good deal more attention would have to be given to what is called social legislation. Social legislation is no new question, as was shown by the existence of the poor law and the Education Act. In respect of this latter measure we had not gone far enough:—

"We have made education compulsory, but we have omitted to make it free; and I hope that this great and necessary change will be one of the first to which reformers will direct their attention. On what ground do we levy a fee? Education is given because it is to the advantage of the children; but it is also to the advantage of the community; and the community ought to pay for it, and not the individual. We force the parent to give up the labour of his child at a time, perhaps, when it is almost necessary to the subsistence of the family; we ought not to go further, and impose upon him a tax which is the most unfair tax that can be conceived, because it is a tax proportioned, not to the ability of the man to pay, but to his necessities and wants. I cannot doubt that the example in this respect, which has been set in the United States, in Canada, in France, and almost throughout the Continent, will soon be imitated in our own country. I pass on to consider another very important branch of social legislation, in connection with the work of local government. The resources of our corporations and of local authorities generally are largely used already to obtain for all the community advantages which individual members could not possibly obtain for themselves. It is not eleemosynary legislation; it is really a wise and beneficent co-operation. You have all the sanitary work, you have baths, parks, wash-houses, free libraries, museums, even hospitals and schools, and I know not what, supported by many of our great corporations, and making life more passable and more enjoyable to those for whom they provide. I desire that the rights and the duties of these corporations should be greatly extended. Probably the very first work of a reformed Parliament would be the extension of local government to the counties."

The two most pressing needs of our times were the provision of healthy, decent dwellings in our large towns at fair rents, and in the country facilities for the labourer to obtain a small plot of land which he may be able to work well. Both these objects could, Mr. Chamberlain considered, be attained by local authorities; and he would give them the power of acquiring any land that might be necessary for them to take in order to carry out their objects, or for any public purpose. He would further enable them to acquire it at its fair value, which he took to be the price which a willing purchaser would pay to a willing seller in the open market. Mr. Chamberlain went on to speak of the question of taxation with the present incidence, with which he expressed himself dissatisfied, indicating a desire for a graduated income tax and a tax upon landowners. The question of land reform was really urgent at the present time. Mr. Chamberlain took it for granted that all Liberals would be willing to complete the programme of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright. They would be willing to have what is called free trade in land; they would do away entirely, or very considerably limit, the right of making settlements; they would do away with the custom of primogeniture in cases of intestacy, and they would cheapen the transfer of land. But that would not be sufficient to secure the land to the poor. Going on to notice the agricultural depression, he told the farmers unless they could acquire absolute permanence of occupation, no artificial alteration in the price of wheat could help them. He was not afraid of the three F's in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The most urgent and the most pressing need was that we should, as far as may be, go back to the old type of multiplied freeholds in the land, and re-establish the peasants and yeomen who were some of the most prosperous, the most independent, and the most comfortable class in the community.

FUNERAL OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The remains of the Bishop of London were on Saturday afternoon interred in Fulham Churchyard beside those of his wife, who died exactly eleven years before him. Despite the unpropitious weather, the event brought to Fulham an unusual number of persons. The parish itself showed evident signs of mourning, for at the majority of both private houses and shops tokens of respect to the memory of the late lamented prelate were to be seen in drawn blinds and partially closed business premises. The white St. George's ensign on the tower of Fulham parish church was flying half-mast high. From an early hour in the morning the trains to Putney-bridge conveyed passengers desirous of witnessing the obsequies in the parish church of Fulham, and of thus paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. For three days previously the body had lain in semi-state in the chapel of Fulham Palace, where, however, there was no ostentatious display of black hangings or other outward signs of grief. During three nights the custom of watching the remains was observed, the watchers on the first night being the late prelate's own family; on the second, members of the parochial guild; and on the third, Sisters of St. James's Home. On Saturday morning the relatives joined in a private religious service round the bier. They then awaited in the same place the time for joining the funeral procession. The Bishops who had come to attend the ceremony met in the library, while the other friends gathered in the great hall. Shortly before twelve o'clock the coffin was carried out of the palace by about a dozen servants of the deceased. The outer case, on which were several beautiful wreaths of white flowers, was of polished oak, with brass mountings. A cross of that metal stretched from end to end of the lid, on which also was this inscription: "John, Bishop of London. Born Feb. 22, 1811. Died, Feast of Epiphany, 1885." There were two inner cases, one of lead and the other of oak. Immediately behind the coffin walked the late Bishop's chaplains in their surplices, namely, the Ven. Archdeacons Hessey and Gifford, the Rev. C. H. Turner, Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Rev. G. C. Blaxland, Rev. W. D. Fanshawe, and Rev. Precentor Venables. Then came the relatives: Miss Jackson, Miss Marion Jackson, Miss Beatrice Jackson, the Rev. F. H. Fisher (Vicar of Fulham) and Mrs. Fisher, the Ven. Archdeacon Kaye and Mrs. Kaye, Rev. W. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott, Rev. F. Tatham and Mrs. Tatham, Rev. A. Brook and Mrs. Brook, Mrs. Ridley, Mrs. Hakewill, Rev. J. Bury and Mrs. Bury, Miss Bury, Rev. B. Browne, Rev. J. Browell, Mr. E. Browell, Mr. W. Browell, Major Browell, Mr. H. Browell, Mr. and Mrs. Brasher, Rev. S. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Webster, Mr. F. Jeune, the Rev. H. A. J. Ellison, and a considerable number of grandchildren and other juvenile relatives of the deceased. They were followed by the servants of the late Bishop. Then came a train of friends and others anxious to do honour to the memory of the deceased. Among these were Earl Stanhope, General Sir R. Wilbraham; the Bishops of Winchester, Lichfield, Ripon, and Bathurst; Bishops Tozer, M'Dougall, Titcomb, Staley, and Bromby; the Deans of Westminster, Windsor, and Chester; Canons Cadman, Furse, Duckworth, Gregory, Westcott, and Wade; Archdeacon Norris; Prebendaries Capel-Cure, Otty, Stock, Kempe, M'Dowall, Tucker, Humphry, Jones, Wace, Currey, and Whittington; Rural Deans Billing, Bownall, Anderson, Kitto, Carr-Glyn, Nisbet, and Hodson; the Rev. Dr. Thornton, Rev. A. Povah, and Rev. T. F. Taylor. Among the public bodies represented were the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Chaplains of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, King's College, St. Augustine's College (Canterbury), Sion College, the Christian Knowledge Society, the South American Missionary Society, and the London Diocesan Home Mission. The Bishop of Rochester and Canon Liddon had written to explain that illness prevented their attendance at the funeral; while the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Manchester, the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., and Sir G. Pringle had sent messages expressing their great regret at being unable to be present and their sympathy with the mourners. Leaving the Palace, the procession, in which there was no carriage of any kind, had only 300 or 400 yards to walk before reaching the churchyard, which adjoins the Palace grounds. The sadness of the scene was heightened by the miserable weather, for a cold wind was blowing, the sky was dark with clouds, rain had fallen incessantly all the morning, and although it had nearly ceased the whole landscape was dripping with water. Crossing the moat which divides the grounds from the churchyard, and which was spanned by a temporary bridge, the permanent one being too small for the occasion, the procession was met by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Bedford, the Rev. Canon Knowles, the Rev. M. Fowler, and the Rev. E. Shepherd, who led it to the west door of the church, the bell at the same time tolling solemnly as it had been doing for above an hour. The church was already more than half full of ladies and gentlemen. Like the Palace chapel, it displayed no black drapery; only the altar had been simply dressed with flowers by the parishioners. The choir was augmented, nine or ten members of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, being present. Entering the church at a quarter-past twelve, the procession was met at the entrance by the Curate (the Rev. T. Valentine), the congregation all standing, and the organist playing "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The passage up the central aisle was very slow, the coffin being so heavy that the bearers had to set it down several times before reaching the chancel. When all the mourners had entered the building it was quite full, but there was room for all who had tickets, while those who had not were kept out of the churchyard by the police. The Bishop of Bedford read the service, after which the hymn "The saints of God, their conflict past," was sung in the presence of its author, the Bishop of Lichfield. At the request of some of the relatives of the deceased, who felt that they could not bear to hear The "Dead March," that piece was not played, the organist substituting Chopin's "Marche Funèbre;" and while the procession was leaving the church he gave "Oh! rest in the Lord." The vault in which the remains were placed is in the north-east corner of the ground, next to one in which rest the bodies of Bishop Blomfield and his wife. The former died in 1857 and it will be remembered that he was head of the diocese of London before Dr. Tait. There are now the remains of ten Bishops of London in Fulham Churchyard, beginning with Henry Compton, who died in 1713. In addition, Bishop Hinchman, who owed his preferment to the part he took in helping Charles II. to escape after the Battle of Worcester, lies buried within the church. Before his time the Bishops of London were interred at St. Paul's. Round the grave on Saturday afternoon the crowd of mourners and sympathisers was too large for everybody to hear, or even see. Platforms had been constructed for the family and the more important persons present, and those who were near enough could see that the vault was beautifully lined from top to bottom with moss, ferns, and flowers, contributed by both rich and poor among the parishioners. When the coffin was set down by the grave-side fresh flowers were placed upon it, many large wreaths and crosses sent by sympathisers having been brought by the relatives of the deceased. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the concluding portion of the service, and the choir sang a hymn beginning with this touching verse:

> Now the labourer's task is o'er;
>   Now the battle day is past;
> Now upon the farther shore
>   Lands the voyager at last.
> Father, in Thy gracious keeping,
> Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

The Benediction having been pronounced, the mourners and sympathisers dispersed, many of them with tearful eyes.

On Sunday reference was made in most of the churches in the diocese to the death of the lamented Prelate.

In St. Paul's Cathedral there were no emblems of mourning, but both in the morning and the afternoon service the death of the late Bishop was referred to and made part of the subject of the sermon. The preacher in the morning was the Rev. Prebendary Robinson, who took for his text Isaiah xli. 10, "Fear thou not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness." He said at Christmas time and on the threshold of a new year we seemed to be more affected by death and sorrow than at any other time. At the beginning of this year—however it might be with us as regarded our families and friends—we were all brought suddenly face to face with death. The sudden decease of the Bishop of London must have impressed all but the most careless that we were all passing into eternity. But yet we were Christians, and need not sorrow without hope. There were, he observed, two commands in the text—"Fear thou not, be not dismayed," and no less than five promises, two in the present tense and three in the future, on which he dilated at length, and from which he drew a lesson of great encouragement to those who trusted in God and led the life that Christians were enjoined to lead. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Rev. H. Scott Holland, canon in residence, who—taking for his text part of the 14th verse of the 1st chapter of the Gospel according to John, "And we beheld his glory"—drew a vivid picture of John in his old age brooding over the things that he had seen and heard forty, fifty, sixty years before, and surrounded by Christians who, looking for the second coming of Christ, anxiously listened to every word which came from him who had lain on the Saviour's breast. John had recorded these scenes, and his testimony was true, and from that hour to this the Church of Christ, outliving all times and changes, had handed down from generation to generation that testimony. The Apostle said he "beheld His glory," and it was the glory of the Son of God. Belief in this was the crown and honour of Christian old age, and this the late Bishop had. It was no light task to make old age a pleasant and beautiful thing, but in him it was so. In him age brought with it sweeter goodness and fatherly tenderness, and no one could look upon that face and not be absolutely sure that he saw before him one who had a hold upon spiritual things, one who could draw on deep wells of piety and thankfulness and peace. At the close of the sermon the quartette and chorus, "Blest are the departed who in the Lord are sleeping" was sung by the choir.

A large congregation attended the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey, all the available seats being occupied, while the aisles were filled up with persons who could not obtain sitting room. The worshippers sang the hymn No. 246 in the Abbey Hymn Book, "Father, in Thy gracious keeping, Leave we now Thy servant sleeping," and the anthem was Ellerton's "Brother, thou art gone before us," the music by Goss. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Westcott, who took for his text the 41st verse of the 2nd chapter of St. Luke, "The child grew and waxed strong." The duty implied in the lesson of the Epiphany had, he ventured to think, been fulfilled in the life of him who was in the minds of all them that day. In that life nothing struck one who looked at it from a distance so much as the calm strength with which the preacher, the pastor, and the ruler was enabled to meet new and perhaps unexpected difficulties. Many of them there knew how the quiet and earnest oversight of an exceptional parish had fitted the late Bishop who exercised it for administration of the vast diocese. The preacher concluded with a high eulogium upon the late prelate for his energy and devotion in the work of his diocese. After the service the "Dead March" in *Saul* was played by the organist.

The Ven. Archdeacon Farrar preached at the morning service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, which was densely crowded, many being unable to obtain admission. The church was draped in black. He selected for his text the 8th verse of the 4th chapter of the Epistle to St. James, "Draw nigh to God, and He will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands, ye sinners; and purify your hearts, ye double-minded." The discourse dealt with the spread of unbelief, which the preacher termed melancholy and miserable. There was much honest doubt, of which he would speak differently; but there was a mass of immoral doubt poured forth by lady novelists, secularist agitators, infidel lecturers, and shallow journalists. Alas! what should they know of Christ? no more than the blind could judge of a picture, or the deaf of an oratorio! There was no cure for the scepticism of the age except they drew nigh to God, and then He would draw nigh to them. At the close of the sermon the Ven. Archdeacon briefly referred to the death of the Bishop of London. The previous Sunday the Bishop was preaching at St. Paul's; on Saturday he was laid in the earth. It was out of respect to his memory that the church was hung in black. If he knew anything of the late Bishop he thought he was the last man who would have desired the voice of eulogy to be loud about his grave. He desired and tried to do his duty, and after his day's work God had sent him to sleep. What could any one say more of any good man! Blessed was he of whom that much could be said. The "Dead March" in *Saul* was played on the organ at the close of the service.

The Rev. J. H. Thomas, vicar of Hillingdon, Uxbridge, and late Dean of Capetown, preached at All Saints', Fulham, to a crowded congregation. His text was from the 12th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans—"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service; and be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." The rev. gentleman stated that the reason of his presence as a stranger in the pulpit that day was because he had been blessed and honoured with forty years of unbroken friendship with the late Bishop, for whose living memory all must feel the greatest reverence. The Christian life of the departed was an admirable commentary on the text and the spirit by which it was guided—was an encouragement not only to the clergy, but to every man, woman, and child, to use every gift that God had given them to His service. In the very flower of his manhood the Bishop consecrated himself to God, a living sacrifice, and "not conformed to this world" was written on all his life. His career was, indeed, often quoted as an example of great worldly success; but this was certainly not due to any court paid by him to great people. From his country parish he was sent on the simple ground of fitness to one of the most important parishes of London, and probably no one was more surprised at that appointment than himself. When as Rector of St. James's he was preferred to the bishopric of Lincoln by one of his parishioners, Lord Aberdeen, another of them, Lord Derby, who had before given him a canonry at Bristol, wrote to him to express the greatest regret that whilst he himself had been in power no bishopric had fallen vacant, that he might have had the satisfaction of presenting it to him. The Bishop had never asked nor used influence for any post whatever, and there was not one of his appointments but came to him unsought directly or indirectly, and in reality unlooked for. Each brought pain, as the doubt crossed his mind whether he could fulfil its obligations, rather than that unbounded elation which they would have caused to an ambitious man. Just as each new post was made an opportunity for dedicating himself to God, so was, in the same way, his family life. At the Epiphany of eleven years ago his wife passed away into light, and in 1868 he (the preacher) received a letter at the Cape from the Bishop, in which he spoke of the death of his only son, a boy of the greatest promise, very clever, and whose progress his father had watched with the most intense affection. The letter said, "After eight weeks of suffering, with alternations of hope and fear, we returned our bright boy into the hands of Him who had lent him to us for these happy years," and then, after giving more details, it went on—"It may be that he was taken in love from the evil to come before his fresh young faith had been faded by the breath of doubt." Was not that the true spirit of sacrifice, giving into the Father's hands that which was dearer than life itself? At a time when over the Church at home, and still more perhaps over the Church abroad, there was a dark cloud which had not yet entirely passed away, he wrote to one who was greatly perplexed, "As for Church troubles, which are sad enough, and which deserve and require much prayer and thought, they are after all in the hands of One who needs not our counsel and aid, and there we must try to leave them." Another characteristic of the Bishop was the humility in which he was clothed, and the simplicity and fervour of his devotion. Those who had most to do with him knew also how little he thought of himself, and this self-effacement ran throughout his whole character. So far from his elevation producing forgetfulness of old friends, he clung to them more and more, and took the liveliest interest to the last in hearing about the poor of his old parishes, or of the most ordinary people whom he had known in old days. He had not the faculty of dropping old friends as he became great, and it was touching to hear that nothing had given him so much pleasure this Christmas as the Christmas card sent him by the boys of the Newport Market Refuge. "Dare to be true" might have been his motto, and though people always strongly protested against being called untruthful, was not untruth one of the commonest Society sins? People who knew the Bishop, however, were aware how free he was from this charge, and indeed his reserve and his indisposition to praise arose from an intense effort to be absolutely true in word and deed. Those who most differed from him in opinion on Church matters were ever ready to own that he never had hidden ends or took an undue advantage of his position in dealing with his opponents. Some well-known words of his were that "he would welcome death if he left his diocese in peace." He had now gone to his rest in the hope of a joyous resurrection, and his friends might pray that, whatever graces the next Bishop of London might have, he would equal the late one in self-sacrifice, devotion, humility, and brotherly love.

By the congregation that usually assembles in the chapel within St. James's Palace, the Bishop's sudden death was realised with peculiar significance. It had been his Lordship's intention, in accordance with his annual custom, to have preached and to celebrate the Holy Communion on Tuesday week, and to receive the offerings of gold, frankincense, and myrrh presented by the Sovereign on that day in St. James's Chapel. Feeling, however, that he would not be able to officiate as usual, the Bishop directed on the previous evening that a communication should be forwarded to the Sub-Dean, requesting him to discharge the office, and the service was performed and completed without any official intimation being made of the Bishop's death. The anthem at morning prayer on Sunday was Spohr's "Bless are the departed," while the Introit before Holy Communion was the well-known and touching anthem by Goss, "Brother, thou art gone before." In the afternoon the anthem was "He that shall endure." The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, the Sub-Dean, who took for his text 1 Sam. xxviii. 19, "To-morrow shalt thou and thy sons be with Me." How, he asked, ought the suddenness of the summons as exemplified in the case of their late beloved and honoured Dean—the nearness of the to-morrow which had called him so abruptly away—to affect them? If they could only realise that to die was gain they would not be sad at the prospect nor alarmed by its suddenness. In recalling the excellences and virtues of the departed, they were following the precedents that abounded in Holy Writ. A large portion of the inspired volume might be described as an obituary. The perusal of the memoirs of the good and true was calculated to excite a desire in the hearts of the survivors to imbibe their sentiments, to catch their spirit, to imitate their example. Addison, contemplating the tombs in Westminster Abbey, was moved to say: "I can improve myself with those objects which others contemplate with terror. When I look upon the tombs of the great every emotion of envy dies within me; when I meet with the grief of parents my heart melts with compassion; and when I see the tombs of the parents themselves I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I read the several dates on the tombs—of some that died but yesterday and some 600 years ago—I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries and make our appearance together." All men, continued the preacher, had some special characteristics, and the gentler traits of character were the most difficult to acquire, because they were more contrary to the natural feelings and therefore more conspicuous and more admired. It was in the possession of these gentler traits that their late Bishop and Dean shone most conspicuously. His ministry, to use the words of a well-known man, was blessed by a wisdom which was gentle without partiality and without hypocrisy.

In the absence of the Rev. H. White, the chaplain, he sermon at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, was preached by the Rev. C. H. Middleton Wake, assistant chaplain. In a discourse founded on the words "Lord, let me know mine end, and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live," he remarked that in every church in London that day some reference would be made to the prelate who had passed from life to death on the Feast of the Epiphany. Although in that place the Bishop had no episcopal jurisdiction, yet the decease of one so important to the Church necessarily affected all the clergy, and increased his own regret that the chaplain, who was taking rest which he had needed for a long time, could not preach the sermon that day. There was no reason why he should speak of the public life of the late Bishop, because that had been on the whole fairly dealt with in the public papers, almost without an exception. These, however, could say little of the value of the great work of consolidation which was carried on by the Bishop of London. The prayer in the Litany against sudden death must be taken to mean unprepared death. He who had so long served the Church was translated from the Church on earth to the Church in heaven, and, though sudden in one sense, his death was that of a good servant who was prepared to die. Such a swift ending to a useful life gave solemn thoughts to all. We all knew that death was ever at hand; but it was not good that the thought of death should be ever present. There was a wide difference between that and recklessness as to the future. He would not like to see a young man failing in his duty because he must meet death at some time; nor would he like to see a cessation of the honest pleasures of life because death might be near. In after days, if a man had served God faithfully he would look upon death not as a cessation but as a continuation of His love. If, on the other hand, a man had clung too much to earth, he could conceive nothing more terrible than the retrospect of a misspent and selfish life. But he who had trusted might look forward with holy confidence, and might know that whatever doubts might cloud his last moments, for him the gates of heaven would be open, and in eternal peace life's conflicts would be forgotten.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached before a crowded congregation at St. Matthew's, Brixton, in the morning on behalf of the Lambeth Pension Society (an organisation established in 1826 for the relief of decayed householders in the parish of Lambeth), and made a brief reference to the death of the Bishop of London. His Grace took as his text the words, "Then took he Him up in his arms and blessed God, and said, Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace" (Luke ii. 28). After alluding to the fact that most men, as they advance in life, are tempted to take a gloomy view of the future of the world, and to consider that the forces of destruction so long held in check are threatening all those things which had hitherto been preserved and conserved, the Archbishop proceeded:—"It is natural that when an old man assures us that all is better since he was young, and that he doubts not all things are in train for permanent advance, his words encourage, and stimulate, and cheer, and guide us far more than a young man's brilliant dreams. What emphasis is given to thoughts like this by the holy sorrow of this Epiphany—by the parting from us last week in silent peace without one farewell word added to the fairness and sweetness of his whole career—the departure of one whose more than threescore years and ten have been almost wholly devoted to the ever-multiplying service of this mighty capital and of Christ. Long ago our chief statesmen were his weekly auditors, since then the poorest of the poor have been his chief anxiety. His life has been one work—work intelligent, never-ending—stedfast support and guidance of our great institutions. Fearless in filling every appointment in what he held to be the right way; counsel the most judicious to the younger men; on all occasions sterling honesty which one personal touch melted into tenderness without weakness. Strangers, I am sure, will now mark the pausing of the strong stream of kindly national influence which they scarcely traced to its origin, so quiet was its flow; they who knew John, Bishop of London, knew all too well the hour of its tranquil cessation. Reverent to all the past, none ever heard him praise it but to disparage the present. His forecast of the Church's future was hopeful even to joyousness. For himself, in comparison with his work, do you know what his New Year's Day request was to a friend? He wrote it. It was this, "Pray for me, that I may not be a cumberer of the ground when my strength fails me." Before that necessity has found the least fulfilment, when his fair strength was even reviving, the Great Father in His love for his soul took him from work to rest. Now, the brightness and the joyfulness that fills men's powers when they are so near their passing away is in itself an assurance that the support which those powers can only in this world work for is not decaying, and will find itself new powers so soon as it requires them; and becomes equally an assurance that there is a future enjoyment of that which has been sown in faith.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the vicar, the Rev. J. Storrs, preached to a large congregation, many of whom were attired in mourning, his subject being the Gospel for the day. Having impressed upon his audience the necessity of training children in habits of unquestioning obedience and of imparting to them a religious education, the preacher said that during the week past two well-known men had been called to their rest from the hurry and turmoil of this great city. The motto of both he believed had been "I must be about my Father's business." Colonel Scott had been a worshipper in that church for more than twenty years, and was dear to many and familiar to all. He was a generous supporter of their charities, an untiring worker, inspired with devotion to duty and a noble self-denial. There were many who followed him to the grave, but none mourned him more sincerely than those who came from the narrow streets and alleys of Westminster, while of the wealth of flowers betokening sympathy and regret that were strewn upon his grave none had a sweeter fragrance than the wreath contributed by the poor of Westminster. The other whose loss they mourned was the ruler of the great diocese, who for sixteen years had supported the arduous task. Wise in counsel, large in heart, strenuous in action, impartial both in patronage and in rebuke, Churchmen would never forget that, in spite of the sneers of the narrow-minded, Bishop Jackson dared to carry out the request of the dying Archbishop, and conveyed his legacy of peace to a distracted Church and parish. Neither would it be forgotten that he died as he had lived, in harness, doing his duty as a minister of Christ and a steward of the mysteries of God up to within a few hours of his decease. From a feeling of increasing infirmity he had frequently thought of resigning his work, but the Master had called him away in the midst of his labours. The preacher then quoted a passage from the Bishop's last charge, in which he prayed that he might live to see his diocese in peace. That prayer had been answered, and it remained for the widowed diocese to pray earnestly that the Queen and the Prime Minister might be guided to make fit and wise choice of a successor to take up the burden which he had laid down.

At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Rev. John Edward Kempe, the rector, preached a funeral sermon in memory of the late Bishop of London. He selected for his text the 40th verse of the 25th chapter of Matthew, according to the revised version:—"Then two men being in a field, one is taken, and one is left." The rev. gentleman said that he quoted and applied those words as having been illustrated since he addressed his congregation on the previous Sunday in a most solemn way to himself, and in a manner that should come home to every one of the worshippers in the church. Thirty-two years ago he succeeded the deceased Bishop in the rectorate of St. James's. There was barely the difference of a year in their respective ages; within two years they both sustained the greatest bereavement which men could suffer, and both in their declining years had so far recovered from the troubles and trials of life as to make their friends predict for them a long tenure of existence. In this instance it was the younger, and apparently more vigorous, man who was taken, and he might say, without mock humility, that it was altogether upon the better man that the lot had fallen. Up to the time Bishop Jackson was elevated to the Episcopate of Lincoln he had known him as an excellent and zealous parish priest, an able administrator, while as a preacher no one in London was more highly appreciated. Bishop Blomfield, who was a most competent judge, when he (Mr. Kempe) took charge of the parish, expressed an opinion that he would be subjected to a severe trial, as he was succeeding the best preacher in the diocese. No doubt Bishop Jackson's opposition to change and novelty, which were now so much desired, made him in his declining years less interesting to some persons than he otherwise might have been; but, following the instruction of St. Paul "to know nothing but Christ and Him crucified," the late Bishop made the Saviour almost the exclusive subject of his pulpit discourses, and in one of his most recent charges enjoined the clergy of his diocese to make the salvation of souls the prime object of their labours. An intelligent, learned, and deep student of the Scriptures, gifted with a tenacious memory, he was better able to carry out that idea with less monotony than most of his fellow ministers; though it must be admitted that what was gained by his earnestness in some was counterbalanced by lack of interest in many. His influence in the parish, however, was very great. He always commanded an attentive auditory, and his power was due to no oratorical arts or rhetorical artifices, but to his pure taste, his polished style, his lucid expression, and his deep seriousness and sincerity of purpose. He entered upon the charge of the parish under considerable difficulties and discouragement, which were, however, considerably neutralised by the sympathy and support of those from whom they were most valuable and important. He lived down the ignorant and unreasoning hostility of his assailants, and during some years of exertion and ever-increasing influence laid the foundations and built up the superstructure of a parochial organisation which he (Mr. Kempe) desired to hand down to his successor in as good a condition as he received it from him. Such was the better man upon whom the lot had fallen, and it seemed to him that his own relations with the deceased Bishop and those of the parish demanded a special recognition in addition to the diocesan acknowledgment which had been so generally accorded. The Divine procedure with respect to him appeared to be of a different kind to that indicated by the text, which seemed to imply a sort of visitation of God's wrath. It treated the matter of removal by death from a purely human point of view. But the taking away of the righteous was not that kind of removal, and truly he whom they all lamented was a righteous man. The taking of such a one was a taking from evil to good; from trial, and sorrow, and sickness, and pain, to be with Christ in life, in peace, in joy, in glory, and immortality. Such he believed to be the removal of him—the great and good servant of his Divine Master—who was laid in his grave on the previous day.

At Christ Church, Woburn-square, where the "Dead March" in *Saul* was played before the prayer for the Church militant, and one of the hymns selected for the Bishop's funeral service at Fulham on Saturday was sung, the vicar, the Rev. J. Glendinning Nash, M.A., chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry, after referring to the distinguishing characteristics of the deceased prelate, spoke of a fact beautifully illustrative of the sympathetic interest the Bishop took in the spiritual and temporal welfare of his clergy and the parishes with which they are associated. He made them every morning the subject of his private devotions. He selected them in the order of the rural deaneries, and prayed for each clergyman and each parish by name, and brought, so far as he was able from personal knowledge or previous inquiry, their special wants, or difficulties, or encouragements before the Throne of Grace.

At the Chapel of Lincoln's-inn the Rev. Dr. Wace, preaching from the text Isaiah lx. 1, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee," briefly referred at the close of his sermon to the death of the well-beloved Bishop of that diocese, who had been so suddenly taken away from them, and whose body was on Saturday laid to rest. He said that that was neither the place nor the occasion to speak of the great abilities and wisdom of the late Prelate—those were qualities which were only valuable so far as they were used in subordination to the highest moral and spiritual truth; but it was the late Bishop of London's special characteristic throughout his life to be ever striving in thought, word, and deed, in small things as well as great, after that righteousness, truth, and purity of which God and our Saviour were the sun and the only source. On that day of the Epiphany his eyes were opened upon that sun, and were for ever enjoying its illumination. Few Bishops had more plainly left an example which it was their duty to follow than he who the preceding Sunday was preaching in his Cathedral, and was now lying in the churchyard.

Preaching at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the vicar, the Rev. Montague Villiers (who was appointed by the late Bishop to succeed the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, at the earnest entreaty of the latter clergyman), remarked that they had all heard with the deepest regret of the death of their beloved diocesan. It had been their earnest hope and prayer that Bishop Jackson might have been spared for many years longer to witness and enjoy that peace in the Church and diocese which he had done so much to promote.

The Rev. W. Denton, vicar of St. Bartholomew, Cripplegate (who has held his benefice longer than any other City clergyman), before commencing his sermon referred briefly but touchingly to the late Bishop, whose whole energies, he said, had been thrown into the work of his diocese. To his clergy he was most kind and considerate. To live and work for good was his one object in life, and to avoid strife and bitterness was his great desire. He died as he had lived—in peace. That was the lesson he had left us—to work for God and to work in love. His death warned us of the uncertainty of life, for it might be truly said of Bishop Jackson that in the midst of work for his Master he had been called to rest.

The Rev. W. Benham, rector of St. Edmund, Lombard-street, in concluding his sermon, remarked that Churchmen were deeply impressed with the Bishop's pathetic prayer in his last Charge—namely, that when the time of his departure came he might leave his diocese in peace. And his prayer has been granted; for the diocese was now enjoying a peace which it had not had for many years past. The Bishop's whole life was a life of peace, and he died, or rather passed away, in peace. He scarcely knew anyone who possessed a kindlier, gentler, or more loveable disposition. He (the preacher) remembered a friend of his, a clergyman, who, when told by his physician that he must preach no more, exclaimed, "Well, if I must not preach again whilst living, God grant I may preach when dead." This Bishop Jackson was doing from his grave in Fulham churchyard—bidding them live in love and peace.

Predendary Whittington, preaching at St. Peter's, Cornhill, drew attention to the remarkable contrast presented by the two chief events of the past week—the coming of age of Prince Albert Victor and the death of the Bishop of the diocese. In appreciative language the preacher described the loss that had been sustained by the Church and diocese in the death of one who had by his stedfastness of purpose, consistent firmness, real piety, and devotion to the arduous duties of his most responsible office, secured the esteem of all classes and made the work of the Church a real power in the metropolis.

THE PROPOSED COLONIAL BOARD OF ADVICE.

The Marquis of Lorne thus writes on this subject to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"The suggestion made by Lord Grey in regard to reviving in some form the ancient 'Board for Trade and Plantations' is worthy of the best consideration of the Government. With separate fiscal systems the great colonies must make separate commercial bargains with foreign Powers. In order that he may do this the position of Canada's High Commissioner is recognised, in that he is associated on equal terms with the Imperial Ambassador at any foreign Court to which the Colonial Government desires to send him, in order to conclude, under the auspices of England, a special commercial arrangement. He and the Agents-General of other communities under our flag are the accredited envoys to the mother country of her great colonies, who must as they become strong take upon themselves the responsibilities of the position of allies rather than that of 'dependencies' of Britain. A Governor sent to them is our representative as well as the head of their State, but he cannot pledge any self-governing colony to any action. He is often only a channel of communication. The colony's agent here is the man who can alone by word of mouth explain the views of the Governor's Cabinet. It is obvious that the agents' or commissioners' *status* must become more and more one of importance. To make them *ex-officio* members of a Privy Council Board would recognise this. The governor of the colony must never be left without full knowledge of the instructions given to his Government's Commissioner. The Governor should see all public correspondence between his Minister and their agent, and although absent from England, be also an *ex-officio* member of any such Privy Council Board. This body would form a council of envoys, to whom should be added only those British Ministers who have direct relations with colonial affairs—namely, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Any additional nominations might open the door to suspicions that the British members desired more than the proper share of influence in the deliberations of the matters discussed. The advantages to be derived from the constitution of such a board or council are these:—

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"The advantage of getting the opinion of the colonies on each question as it arises, instead of attempting to elicit an opinion which they do not care to give on 'cut-and-dried' theories of federation, which are often flung at their heads by well-intentioned but too all-embracing people. In short, less isolation, and consequently greater strength for any policy taken up with forethought, and with the general approval and knowledge, to the whole empire. The satisfaction given by official recognition of the importance of a great colony's representative would be a minor good, but one which should by no means be despised."

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, January 17.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The speech of Prince von Bismarck on the relations between Germany and Great Britain has been the political event of the week. The German Chancellor spoke with the blunt honesty and straightforward frankness that are strongly appreciated by a people accustomed in recent years to an eloquence of confused phrases and dubious meanings, inspired by canting insincerity and marked by an offensive sanctimoniousness on the part of its chief Minister. Prince von Bismarck had nothing new to tell with regard to his policy—nothing, that is, which might not have been inferred from those acquainted with the characteristics of his vigorous statesmanship. He vindicates the Colonial policy which Germany has adopted, and does not acknowledge that it will prove antagonistic to English interests. He rather seeks for English aid in the development of his projects, and says plainly that German support for England in Egypt will depend upon the aid that England gives to German enterprise. *Do ut des* is the maxim on which he states he will proceed. And this, of course, is the principle by which every sensible Government must be guided. There is absolutely no reason, apart from the inviting imbecility of our present rulers, why English and German interests should come into collision in the work of colonisation. The world is certainly wide enough for both German and English enterprise to develop itself. A cordial agreement between the two countries on Colonial questions should be easily arrived at and easily maintained.

Mr. Chamberlain has been in no degree abashed by the reception accorded to the programme of plunder which he proposed as the policy of the Radical party of the future in his speech at Birmingham last week. There were rumours of vigorous remonstrances addressed to him by his colleagues in the Cabinet. If these remonstrances were ever made—which is exceedingly doubtful—they have proved absolutely ineffectual. In an address delivered at Ipswich on Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain developed and elaborated the predatory principles which are henceforward to distinguish Liberal government and Liberal legislation. Mr. Chamberlain is distinctly of opinion that if the old methods of bribery are impracticable and obsolete the possibilities of corrupting constituencies remain unaltered. It is only necessary to bribe classes instead of individuals. The doctrine is one that has tentatively been followed by Mr. Gladstone's Government since its accession to office, and Mr. Chamberlain is apparently so well satisfied with the results that he is prepared to pursue it to its logical consequences. The whole speech at Ipswich is an unscrupulous bid for the votes of the newly enfranchised masses on behalf of the Radical party by the offer of a share in the private property of the community. The new Radical legislation is to be generally directed to plundering those who have for the benefit of those who have not. Mr. Chamberlain calmly enumerates the ways and means by which the predatory instincts of the penniless are to be gratified. Theft and robbery have heretofore been restrained by laws. Mr. Chamberlain's ideal of law-making tends to their legalisation. In the first place Mr. Chamberlain declares for free education. There is no reason why a man should have his children educated at other people's expense any more than fed or clothed. A graduated income-tax is another of his proposals. This simply means the reversal of the old Constitutional doctrine of "No "taxation without representation." The poor will vote away the money of the rich. The Land Laws, of course, are to be reformed; and Land Law Reform for Mr. Chamberlain means the introduction of the principles of the Irish Land Laws into Great Britain. The property of the landlord, that is, is to be confiscated for the benefit of the tenant. The suggestion that personal property as well as real property should be made amenable to local taxation is one that will occasion surprise coming from Mr. Chamberlain, for Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the class who would be chiefly affected by it. A proposal of greater originality and audacity is that which aims at the restitution of all common land illegally or informally taken possession of during the last fifty years. It would be interesting to know what the frank opinion of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues is as to the programme which he has thus sketched out on behalf of the Radical party.

The Liberation Society has held a meeting at which it has been decided to urge vigorously forward the agitation for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England. At the next General Election the subject of Disestablishment will be made a test question by the members of the Liberation Society, and their support of any candidate will depend upon his acceptance of the policy of the Society. There is little reason to doubt that most of the Radical members of the new Parliament will be pledged to vote for the "abolition of the State Church." And it is quite certain that the recognised leaders of the Radical party—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bradlaugh and others—who announce to-day what Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington consent to carry out to-morrow, will throw themselves zealously into the movement. The danger that threatens the Church is no longer remote. It rests with Churchmen whether, in the next Parliament, the question is not forthwith brought "within the range of practical "politics." The time has come when Churchmen must show the energy and zeal in defence which mark the attack. "What a Church "to plunder!" is the sentiment that, in harmony with Blucher's famous exclamation, animates the modern English Radical. One thing, at least, is to be hoped in view of the present imminent danger—that the clergy will no longer be deluded by the insidious advice to take no part in politics. The action of the Liberation Society renders it incumbent upon the clergy to throw themselves into the coming struggle heart and soul, and to fight in the forefront of the political battle, lest the Church should be plundered of its endowments, and deprived of all those opportunities and facilities for accomplishing God's work in the land that the piety and charity of bygone generations have accumulated. It is not the severance of the ties between Church and State that the English Radical is chiefly anxious for. The confiscation of the property of the Church, to be squandered in political bribery or in political jobbery, is the actual aim of the agitation which it is hoped, under the approaching rule of Democracy, will be crowned with speedy success. Plunder, not principle, is the real incentive to action of the Liberation Society and its supporters.

The Boundary Commissioners are proceeding swiftly with their work, and it is gratifying to remark that their decisions continue to be accepted by both political parties, and that no reasons are so far apparent for objecting on party grounds to the manner in which they have fulfilled the delicate task with which they were entrusted. In the meantime the agitation on behalf of Proportional Representation is clearly meeting with its inevitable fate, and the discussion of the highly intricate system which commends itself to Mr. Leonard Courtney and Mr. Albert Grey is recognised as possessing a purely academic interest. The chief argument in favour of some scheme of proportional representation undoubtedly arises from the political conditions which prevail in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. In England itself the system of one-member districts will provide in a rough-and-ready, but practically effective, manner for the representation of minorities. But this will certainly not be the case in the rest of the United Kingdom. In Ireland it is already perceived that Mr. Parnell will return a number of members to Parliament out of all proportion to the support which the Parnellite cause obtains amongst the Irish people. The Loyalist minority outside Ulster will be almost absolutely unrepresented. But in Scotland and Wales the position of the Conservative minority will be far worse. It is really a question whether Scotland and Wales together will return half-a-dozen Conservative members to the House of Commons. There appears no possibility that the Conservative minority will obtain anything like the political power to which its numbers, to say nothing of its intelligence and its wealth, entitle it. In Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the Conservative classes will be practically disfranchised. It is doubtless for this reason that Wales and Ireland are to retain a number of members to which they have no manner of right if the principles of the present Redistribution Bill were impartially carried out, and that Scotland is to receive an addition of twelve members practically at the expense of England.

EGYPT.

The crisis of the fortunes of the Nile Expedition has now been reached. Sir Herbert Stewart is on his march across the desert to Metammeh, and was expected, according to the calculations of Lord Wolseley, to reach the banks of the Nile yesterday or to-day. In a very brief space of time we shall know whether any formidable resistance has been offered or is to be expected from the followers of the Mahdi. We shall also learn, what is of even greater interest, whether the presence of General Gordon's steamers at Shendy will enable communications to be forthwith opened with Khartoum. The march of General Stewart's column across the desert has been attended, it appears, with no little hardship. Even at this season of the year the midday heat is trying to the soldiers, and the scarcity of water is severely felt beneath the sun, and amidst the sands, of the desert. The division of the expedition under General Earle, which is still laboriously toiling up the river, has for its first duty the chastisement of the murderers of Colonel Stewart, and news of a raid upon the guilty tribe may be soon looked for. There are some signs that the capture of Berber will be followed by the opening up of the route from Berber to Souakim, which will obviously be the best route by which the British troops can withdraw from the Soudan. On the policy that is to be adopted when the relief of Khartoum and the dispersion of the Mahdi's forces are accomplished the English Government remains silent. But it is beginning to be generally admitted that the folly of the policy of "Rescue "and retire," which Mr. Gladstone announced, and which is declared in Lord Wolseley's instructions, must be abandoned. It would be an act of almost impossible imbecility for the English Government, after occuping Khartoum and destroying the power of the Mahdi, to give up the Soudan to temporary anarchy with the certainty that no long period would elapse before some other European Power would occupy the position abandoned by England, reap the advantage of the sacrifices that the English people have incurred, and offer a standing menace to the interests of England, in the East. But as acts of equal imbecility have been gravely perpetrated by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, it seems desirable that there should be an outspoken manifestation of public opinion on the subject. There appears little reason to doubt that the administration of the Soudan under the protection of Great Britain might be readily accomplished. General Gordon, as the Governor of the Soudan, would probably undertake the government of the country with but little external aid or support. But the disastrous precedent of Zululand must at least not be repeated. After the subjection of native authority the country must not be abandoned to disorder and anarchy only to fall an easy prey to foreign rule. But this, it must be remembered, is the destiny that Mr. Gladstone's policy at present reserves for the Soudan. With regard to Egyptian finance, the answer of the Powers to the English proposals is at length about to be given. As has long been known, and as was from the first certain, they are rejected. The French Government proposes a rival plan, which it is scarcely necessary to seriously discuss, as it aims at what is called the internationalisation of Egypt, proposes to replace the old Dual Control by a Multiple Control, and on the purely financial question puts forward a scheme that differs little from that which Earl Granville summarily rejected at the Conference. The solution of the problem of Egyptian finance has always been well within the powers of an English Government possessing courage, common sense, and common honesty, and prepared to deal with the whole subject of English relations with Egypt with solitary regard to the necessity of maintaining English Imperial interests. The simple declaration that England would uphold that position of preponderance in Egypt which has been gained at the cost of so many sacrifices would in itself work wonders in restoring prosperity to Egypt and to Egyptian finance. It is the political uncertainty and the defective administration resulting from the absence of a strong central authority that have caused Egypt to drift into pecuniary difficulties. A loan raised under the guarantee of England would be necessary to discharge the Alexandria indemnities and the liabilities of the past. Good administration under the masterful superintendence of English officials would suffice to enable Egypt to pay its way in the future as it has done heretofore. If the bondholders receive their dividends in full the right of intervention on the part of foreign Governments will disappear. If the existing Law of Liquidation gives to foreign Powers opportunities for intervention in the domestic politics of Egypt which are abused, it can be abolished, just as it was called into existence, by a decree of the Khedive. So long as it exists its provisions must be respected. The embarrassments which foreign Powers offer to England in Egypt are, it must always be remembered, directly invited by the feebleness and vacillation of the English Government. If a firm policy were decided upon and declared, opposition that could only be persisted in at the risk of complications—which France certainly could not afford to affront in the present position of its affairs abroad—would cease. The famous speech of Prince von Bismarck amply indicates that with Germany no serious difficulties would offer themselves to an arrangement of the Egyptian question favourable to English interests. But the doubt remains whether the present Government is capable of the sensible decisions and the bold determinations which the position of affairs in Egypt demands. So long as Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues hold office it would be folly to expect the adoption of, or the persistence in, a policy of sagacity or courage.

Reviews.

NEW NOVELS.

Venetia's Lovers[*] contains some pleasing studies of character and some graceful writing, but we must own that we feel a difficulty in calling up the degree of sympathy for the heroine which the author would fain inspire. She is far too tolerant of the unpardonable conduct of the least worthy of her lovers; and though it may be a natural touch that she should love him best who least deserves to be loved, we hope that it is not natural that she should continue to love him after having been made aware how great an insult to her his love was. A heroine who breaks her heart for a married man who has wooed and all but won her, while concealing the existence of an insuperable impediment to their union in the shape of the lady to whom he is already married, is more an object of contempt than of sympathy. Leslie Keith wrongs her sex by the picture which she has given of her heroine's feelings towards Owen Challice, and though we have been warned by high critical authority not to speak of healthy and unhealthy books, we must break through the rule, and pronounce *Venetia's Lovers*, as far as its leading *motif* is concerned, to be a thoroughly unhealthy book. The parting interview between Challice and Venetia is full of false sentiment; and even Dinah, who feels for a time a proper contempt and loathing for the selfish hypocrite on whose behalf our sympathies are demanded, somewhat unreasonably finds his conduct "consecrated and atoned "for" by the approaching death, not of the would-be bigamist, but of his victim. It is with a message on her lips for another woman's husband that Venetia passes away; and this message is entrusted to another, and a far worthier, of her own lovers. Poor Dick, despite his disappointment at finding that his unknown father, instead of being a nobleman in disguise, was the inventor of a patent hairwash, is a more attractive personage to our mind than Owen Challice, though lacking that air of distinction with which Miss Keith would invest her unworthy hero. Venetia rather unfairly keeps him dancing attendance on her while she is dying by inches for the love of Mrs. Owen Challice's husband; but we are glad to think that there is a prospect of happiness for him at the end of the third volume, and that his devotion to Miss Dundas will not be overlooked by Miss Dundas's friend. Yet another of Venetia's lovers is Lord Heatherleigh, an elderly Scotch Peer, who, however, gets over his disappointment and marries another young lady, to the disappointment of his heir-presumptive, the aforesaid would-be bigamist; and thus, of both bereft, Mr. Owen Challice doubly mourns. We the more regret Miss Keith's choice of so unworthy a hero, as other parts of her book show a truer appreciation of what is worthy of admiration. Her sketch of old Mr. and Mrs. Arabin, for example, is quite delightful; and good-natured, kind-hearted, not-very-refined Mrs. Murray, to whom Dinah—Dick's future consoler and Venetia's bosom friend—goes as a lady-help is a pleasant, if not very novel, personage. But there is not sufficient in the minor personages to remove the predominant feeling which the book excites—an intense desire to horsewhip the hero and to shake the heroine.

It is pleasant to pass from *Venetia's Lovers* to *Ramona*,[†] where both hero and heroine are more worthy of their positions. Miss Jackson's novel is very clever and very pleasing, though somewhat more sad than most readers would desire. The scene is laid in Southern California, and an attractive and picturesque background is thus supplied to a very interesting story. Perhaps the phrase local colour has degenerated into some epic commonplace not to be used by superfine critics, but it is so appropriate to Miss Jackson's work that we must run the risk of offending the susceptibilities of the *Pall Mall* by once more employing it. As a sketch of life in that most picturesque region at the time when the American invasion was sweeping the former occupants——whether Spanish, Mexican, or native Indian—from out the land, it is of special interest; and, even apart from the tragic pathos with which the story of the hero and the heroine is invested, there is very much in the book which testifies to the talent—we ought rather to say to the genius—of the accomplished author. It is a rare gift to be able to call up before the reader so graphic a picture of life under such very different conditions from those which attend our Western civilisation, and opportunity has been afforded to the author by her judicious choice of a subject to introduce no little novelty both in the way of scenery and of *dramatis personæ*. The novel is only in two volumes, but these two volumes contain far more matter than the conventional three; indeed, there is stuff enough in *Ramona*—we use "stuff" in a technical, not an offensive, sense—to furnish out at least two ordinary novels. A mystery hangs over the heroine at the commencement of the story, but it is one to which the reader is freely admitted. She is half an Indian by birth, and it is the Indian half of her which is worked upon by her love for Alessandro, a full-blooded Indian. We rather doubt if this is quite probable, and we should have thought that Ramona's long sojourn under the Señora Moreno's roof would have led her to despise rather than to fraternise with her unknown mother's nation. But if, as the poet reminds us,

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[*] *Venetia's Lovers*. By Leslie Keith. In Three Vols.—London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1885.

[†] *Ramona*. By Helen Jackson. In Two Vols.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1885.

> Madly Romeo loved his Juliet,
> Copperfield for Dora pined,

their feelings were as nothing compared with those of worship and devotion with which Alessandro regarded his "Majella," or wood-dove, as he lovingly styled her. And Ramona was no less devoted to him, showing her devotion by leaving home and friends to follow his very unpromising fortunes. How unpromising they were will be easily seen by those who remember how the Americans are wont to deal with the Indians. Miss Jackson has, under the guise of fiction, formulated a terrible indictment against Uncle Sam's treatment of his Indian subjects. The process by which they are improved off the face of the earth has been rarely described with more power, and, presented as it here is in a concrete form, it is calculated to produce a greater effect than any mere abstract denunciation. It is hardly too much to say that Miss Jackson has done for the native Indians in her present story what Mrs. Beecher Stowe did for the negroes in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Comparing the literary and artistic merits of the two books, we cannot hesitate to award the palm to the younger lady novelist, and we shall look forward with much interest to her next venture in the field of fiction.

It is seldom the pleasure is afforded us of chronicling the publication of so good a story as that told by Mr. E. Vincent Briton concerning *Amyot Brough*,* Captain in his Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, and who, as we are told in the title, "fought (but with no great glory) "under H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland in "the Low Countries, and had the honour "to be wounded in the left shoulder under "the eyes of General Wolfe at the taking of "Quebec." All the characters in the book are admirably drawn, that of the hero being especially good; and the reader follows the "plain, "unvarnished history" of this personage with intense interest from the time when by the death of his father he is left, though only a lad, master of Broughbarrow Farm; on through his experiences in Penrith Grammar School; his first meeting with Primrose, his future wife, a most loveable little maid; his visit to his aunt, who considers him "a prodigiously awkward lad," who would "never grow into anything akin to a gentleman;" his subsequent sojourn with Mrs. Darley, his grandmother, a kind, warm-hearted old lady, who, though somewhat querulous at times, yet loves to make everyone happy, and of whom we hear a great deal in the course of the story. Then come some stirring scenes in his military life and his association with Jack Pownal, his endeavours to unravel the mystery which surrounds the identity of his sweetheart, his connection with General Wolfe, and his subsequent return home and union with Primrose. The character of his sister Joan is a very fine conception, and many of the subordinate personages are also cleverly sketched. General Wolfe is, of course, one of the central figures in the story, and in writing of him the author has had to deal with matters of history; consequently, he tells us in his preface he has been "constrained "to seek aid from other writers. I trust they "have not misled me. My chief aim, however, "has been to paint the man as I read his mind "in his letters, of which a sufficient number are "given in the biography by the Rev. R. Wright "(1864), and I am bound to say that a careful "study of these letters has constrained me to follow "Mr. Wright in doubting the accuracy of the story "told by Lord Stanhope of Wolfe's extravagant "behaviour in his interview with Pitt." The book abounds in vividly-drawn pictures of the many scenes in the hero's life, in several of which his good, generous, and true-hearted friend Jack Pownal, whose quiet vein of humour is very agreeable, figures conspicuously. Perhaps the best piece of description is that in which we are furnished with the details of the engagement during which General Wolfe was killed, the hero wounded, and which ended in the capture of Quebec. The story throughout is carefully written, and is indeed a very readable work of fiction.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood holds its own in the front rank of the monthlies. "The Portrait," indeed, is not equal to the former stories of the Seen and the Unseen; but "The Waters of Hercules" exhibits a start into human life which promises improvement, and the tale from the Chinese is both amusing and graphic. The paper on "Recent Degradation of "Military Rank" by the lavish grant of brevets on retirement deserves more attention than it will probably receive under the hand-to-mouth system which has replaced our military policy. There is an excellent "Quartette of Italian Novelists," and a valuable geographical sketch of the Suliman range, entitled "An Excursion to Solomon's "Throne." The article on Sir Alexander Grant pays a just tribute to the late Principal of Edinburgh University, a Professor of even greater distinction at Oxford and Bombay than in his native Scotland. The political article on "The End of the Struggle" was noticed at length in our columns last week. The objection to increasing the number of the House, and to the anomaly of retaining two members for sixteen constituencies when all the rest are to have but one, will doubtless secure attention in settling the details of the Bill. Certainly no political struggle ever ended in such a prodigious "leap in the dark."

The most noteworthy article in the *Contemporary* is Mr. Bartlett's paper on "The Church of England and the Evangelical Party." The *Record* describes it as an invitation to the Evangelicals to become a tail to the Broad Church, which is not bad. It professes, however, to recommend a closer connection with the Nonconformists, showing how little the writer understands the motive principle of either. The modern Evangelical is an Establishmentarian to the backbone; he would be lost without the State. The Nonconformist of our day is before all things a Liberationist. The religious agreement is now a secondary consideration with both, and in fact tends to disappear in the growing elevation of the Evangelicals and the rapid secularisation of Nonconformists. Mr. Bartlett is right enough in pointing out the decline of the Evangelical Party in the Church, and it is neither to be arrested nor regretted. The fact is that Evangelical preaching has passed to the High Church side; the preachers who most resemble the old Evangelicals will now be found among the Ritualists; some of them beat the Ranters hollow. The bulk of the clergy are Anglicans, as they always were, and their increased activity, with the improving Churchmanship of the Evangelicals, leave the latter no room for a party distinction. Christianity permanently exists only in the Church; Establishment—whatever it means—is an accident. The time is fast coming when the parties will be practically two—Churchmen and unbelievers. Of the other papers "The Story of an Escape from "Siberia and Switzerland" is the most interesting; it reads like a romance, but Mr. Westall guarantees it as true. Sir Arthur Hobhouse justifies a confiscation of the property of the City Companies on the ground that they are "corpora-"tions." We doubt if the new electors will appreciate the distinction; a Bishop is a "corpo-"ration" and a Duke is not, but the property of either would be equally acceptable to the "capable "citizen." Mr. Birrell contributes a pleasant notice of Dr. Johnson, the Baron von der Bruggen writes on the German Colonial Movement, the irrepressible Professor Rogers, M.P., on Contemporary Socialism, and Mr. Samuel Smith on the Industrial Training of Destitute Children. M. Gabriel Monod supplies his article on Contemporary Life and Thought in France, and there are Contemporary Records—everything is "contem-"porary" in this Review—on New Testament Exegesis by Archdeacon Farrar, and on Poetry by Mr. W. P. Ker.

The *Nineteenth Century* has a promising programme. Cæsarism, by Earl Cowper, is not very profound. He does not define his subject, nor verify his history, but he seems to hold that Democracy always ends in Despotism, and to fear that this will be the result of the new Franchise. It will be well if it is no worse. Mr. O'Connor Power, on the other hand, expects the New Reform to bring in Home Rule, which would be a disastrous interval. Arminius Vambéry raises another warning in the question, "Will Russia Conquer India?" Of course she will if she likes, and the Liberal policy (save the mark!) is persisted in by our Government. "The Centenary of the *Times*," by Mr. Fraser Rae, is worth reading; the principal event is the marvellous development of the steam printing-press. Mr. Swinburne lauds and magnifies Charles Lamb and George Wither to our hearts' content: we do not object to his contempt for that "sham strong man," T. Carlyle. Lord Bury's "Cycling and Cyclists" introduces us to a larger field of travel than we expected. It must be very nice locomotion, but cannot they give the thing a better name? A paper by Max Müller on "The Savage," is another example of the utter want of scientific basis in the modern theories of evolution and anthropology. Our men of science do not like to be asked questions which they cannot answer. They *know* no more of the origin of man than the rest of us; they dream of a descent from the brute and a savage original, but it is all conjecture. History and experience show no trace of nations or individuals raising themselves out of barbarism to civilisation. They are always helped up by more civilised races. On the other hand, we have abundance of experience of the voluntary degradation of persons, classes, and nations. The facts agree with the Bible that man was created upright and found out many inventions. Miss Gordon Cumming gives a woeful account of the Locusts and their ravages on the Farmers of America. Mr. H. A. Jones tries to justify the introduction of Religion on the Stage. It all depends on how it is done, and this gentleman is not happy in his *Saints and Sinners*. Mr. Salt's Confessions of an Eaton Master reflect no credit on the magnificent endowment of holy Henry. Sir Spencer Robinson is not more complimentary to the ruling powers of the Navy and the Admiralty.

Macmillan opens with a very interesting account by Professor Ramsay of a most successful experiment in the Settlement of Highland Crofters in Canada. The settlement was begun in 1883 by Lady Gordon Cathcart's generous aid, and has since been enlarged by additional emigrants. Mr. Ramsay visited it during the meeting of the British Association at Montreal, and found it in a flourishing state. In their own words, "Lady Gordon had made lairds of them "all." Mr. Cotter Morison gives an able review of M. Taine's recent volume on the French Revolution. "The Great Baxtairs Scandal" is a hit at the new trade of publishing, or rather refraining from publishing, the letters of deceased persons, for a consideration from the survivors. "The Natural Oil and Gas Wells of Western "Pennsylvania" are the subject of a paper by Mr. Carnegie. A new novel, with the title of "A Millionaire's Cousin," opens well.

Listen (Wells Gardner and Co.) is a selection of poems for children, by J. E. Panton. It is for the most part in simple verse, such as little ones will readily understand and appreciate; the outline illustrations are very nicely drawn by H. J. Miles and T. Pym, and the frontispiece is by W. P. Frith, R.A.

The compiler of *The Australasian Birthday Book* (Griffith and Farran) has done well in bringing to the notice of the public extracts from the writings of so many Australian poets whose names and works are alike unknown to English readers. The selections seem to be well and carefully made, while the general get-up of the book is all that could be desired.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 7.

(THIRTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

1. C a B
2. A c E
3. N os E
4. E xi T

Answers have been received from Zenobia, Work, Peewit, Seedy, Hampton Courtier, Pandora, Culverin, Paddy, Pegasus, Conjecture, M.A.E.B., Zyx, Iris, Etak, and Persevere.

WORK.—Your alternative to Light 2 is accepted.

PANDORA.—Your answer to No. 5 was accepted as correct.

PEEWIT and FELIX.—Acknowledgments of your solutions to No. 6 were accidentally omitted last week.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 9.

(THIRTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

There where the sea and the mountains meet,
Men follow the summer's flying feet.

1.

Like a woman, a dog, and a walnut-tree,
This is better when whipped, it seems to me.

2.

It yet preserves a Roman Emperor's fame,
And to a treaty gives its name.

3.

Of him and of the North, in verse well known,
An English poet sings the wide renown.

4.

It gives its name to a heath and a coat,
And its householders now have a county vote.

5.

The fable of its wealth the Spaniard spread,
And Raleigh's dreams were thither led.

6.

The saint who pierced by arrows fell,
Whose memory Art has preserved so well.

The Bishop of Bedford, speaking on Saturday evening at a *conversazione* at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, held by the members of the Student's Union in connection with the University Extension Society, said that with regard to the reading of books he would like to lay down the rule, "do read good books, or rather the books of good men." Happy was the man who loved reading; but the confirmed novel-reader he looked upon as a very poor sort of fellow indeed, who he thought would never do much good in the world. But because this was true it must not be thought that he despised good novels; on the contrary, he would encourage the reading of good novels. He had heard people object to novels because they were not true. That was a very funny objection, for if they took an ordinary volume of history it was no truer than a good novel. Histories gave them facts, and so did many novels; but there was not always the strictest truth in the former as to the motives that brought about the facts, whereas a good novel had its whole force and power in its truthfulness to nature—in its setting forth with accuracy those lines of character which it was profitable to study. Among what he called good novels he might mention the works of Miss Yonge, Thackeray, Trollope, and many others. He would venture to say, in conclusion, that of late years the ladies had excelled in novel-writing.

The Queen has sanctioned the adoption of the diapason normal for her private band, and this will in future be used at the State concerts. It may be hoped that so illustrious an example will be universally followed, and that the uniformity of musical pitch so frequently and urgently advocated will soon be an accomplished fact in England.

DAYLIGHT IN OFFICES.—Chappuis' reflectors, 69, Fleet-street, E.C.

LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 16

Well-informed politicians here state that the C
tinental Powers are not so well agreed on Egypt
affairs as has been represented, and that this is
true reason why they did not adopt the proposal
France to join in presenting an identical reply to
British proposals.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 16

The German merchants of Alexandria have sen
memorial to Prince Bismarck on the subject of
distress which prevails in this city, and the anxi
which exists on account of the long-continued stat
unsettlement. The memorialists attribute the c
dition of affairs to the vacillating policy of the Brit
Government.

MADRID, Jan. 16

The *Imparcial* to-day publishes an article stron
opposing the idea of an alliance between Spain
Germany.

GAKDUL WELLS, Jan. 12 (*viâ* Korti, Jan. 16

Sir Herbert Stewart's force, consisting of a squ
ron of the 19th Hussars, the Heavy Section of
Camel Corps, the Mounted Infantry, the Ro
Sussex Regiment, the Naval Brigade—both the la
being mounted on camels—together with a la
convoy, arrived here to-day from Howeiyatt We
Egyptian soldiers in charge of the water con
behaved disgracefully, the men drinking what
longed to others, and refusing several times to o
Colonel Burnaby's orders to desist.

A serious railway accident occurred near Stoke-
Trent yesterday morning, resulting in injuries
number of persons and great destruction of roll
stock. The through 9.15 express from Mancheste
Birmingham, due at Stoke at 10.20, had left St
Station and was passing a siding near the Duke
Sutherland's pits, about two miles on the Staf
side of the station, at full speed, when it ran in
mineral train which was straight across the line.
collision was terrible, the engine of the passen
train and most of the carriages being thrown off
line and scattered about in awful confusion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the next R
book will come from the pens of the two sons of
Prince of Wales, Prince Edward and Prince Geo
It will be in two large volumes of 500 pages each,
will be profusely illustrated with pictures and m
During their voyage round the world each of
young Princes kept his diary up to date most
giously, and upon these daily entries, written
board, on horseback, in tents, the two volumes
be based. The Rev. J. N. Dalton, who accompa
the Princes, has, we believe, made impor
additions from his own diary, and has revised
sheets himself. The two volumes will probably
ready in April.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, the Duchess of Albany, and Prin
Beatrice, and the members of the Royal housel
attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday m
ing. The Rev. Canon Protheroe, M.A., officia
Bishop Hellmuth had the honour of an interv
with her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Pri
Albert Victor and George, Princesses Louise,
toria, and Maud, accompanied by the Duke
Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Louise (Marc
ness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the I
of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar,
the rest of the guests, and attended by the ladies
gentlemen of the household at Sandringham,
present at Divine service on Sunday morning at
church of St. Mary Magdalene, in the park.
Rev. Canon Tarver, M.A., officiated, assisted by
Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A., the sermon being prea
by the Rev. Canon Tarver.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on the te
nation of the festivities connected with the co
of age of Prince Edward, left Sandringham on
day morning for London. The Duke and Duche
Edinburgh, Princess Louise, Lord Lorne, the I
of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar,
other guests also left Sandringham for London.

Mr. Sidney Cattermole has had the honour of
mitting his oil painting of the Cornish Coast to
Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, a
receiving their Royal Highnesses' approval.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Captain W
Royal Artillery, and Miss Richman, only survi
daughter of Mr. H. J. Richman.

Also between Lieutenant Edward Gilbert Fr
Law, R.N., commanding H.M.S. *Orwell* at Gal
son of the late Rev. Robert Vanburgh Law, rect
Christian Malford, Wilts, and Miss Elizabeth
Stopford, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Stop
Ferney, Blackrock, co. Cork.

Also between Mr. Robert Wyndham Jer
Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke Park, Bury
Edmunds, Suffolk, and Miss Constance
Sparrow, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Ber
Sparrow, of Algarkirk Hall, Lincolnshire.

At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Thurs
Mr. Samuel Hynman Allenby, second son of the
Mr. H. Hynman Allenby, of Kenwick Hall,
colnshire, was married to the Lady Sophia Const
Montgomerie, eldest daughter of the Earl
Countess of Eglinton, in the presence of a gathe
of relatives of both families and intimate pers
friends. The bridegroom was accompanied by
Falkner as best man. There were four bridesm
namely, the Ladies Theresa, Gertrude, and D
Montgomerie, sisters of the bride; and Lady S
Montgomerie, daughter of the late Earl of Eglin
The bride arrived at the church with her mother,
was received by the Earl of Eglinton, who su
quently gave her away. The Rev. Charles M.
rector of Cherry Burton, Yorkshire, offici
assisted by the Rev. Canon Overton, the ser
being fully choral. The marriage ceremony

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* *Some Account of Amyot Brough.* By E. Vincent Briton.—London: Seeley and Co., 1884.

cluded, the wedding party, on leaving the church, went to the Earl and Countess of Eglinton's, 37, Lowndes-square, for breakfast. The Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord Rendlesham, Lady North, Lady Sybil Montgomerie, the Ladies Theresa, Gertrude, and Diana Montgomerie, Mr. and Lady Gertrude Astley, Mr. and Lady Lilian Yorke, Mr. and Lady Hilda Mosley, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon and Miss Vernon. Hon. Francis Maude and Miss Maude, Hon. Mrs. Tottenham and Miss Tottenham, Sir Martin and Lady Lloyd, Canon Overton, Admiral Montgomerie, Colonel and Mrs. Robertson Ackman, Colonel Maude, and Colonel North were among the party assembled there. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. and Lady Sophia Allenby left for Tathwell Lodge, their place near Louth, for the honeymoon. The numerous presents received by the bride included gifts from the merchants of Irvine, the trdesmen of Irvine, the tenantry on the Eglinton estates, and the servants, workmen, and keepers of Eglinton Castle and estates.

On Jan. 8 the marriage of the Rev. Sydney C. Beauchamp, rector of Little Laver, Essex, and Annie Evelyn, fifth daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Blackett-Ord, of Whitfield Hall, Northumberland, was celebrated in Holy Trinity Church, Whitfield, by the Rev. Canon Maston, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Blackett-Ord, brother of the bride. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. A. J. Blackett-Ord. Her dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with French lace, and she wore a tulle veil and a wreath of natural orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, the veil being fastened by a diamond pin; her other ornaments were a gold locket and bracelet, with diamonds and sapphires, the gifts of the bridegroom, and also a gold bracelet, set with diamonds and pearls, presented by the cottagers on the estate. She was met in the church porch by her seven bridesmaids, who wore dresses of red nun's veiling, trimmed with coffee lace, bonnets and muffs to match, and on the front of each muff was a spray of white flowers and fern. Each bridesmaid wore a gold brooch, set with pearls, given by the bridegroom. The Rev. E. Beauchamp was the best man. The service was choral. After the ceremony the wedding party returned to Whitfield Hall, where breakfast was served. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp started on their wedding tour, the bride's travelling costume being of dark blue cloth, braided, with jacket, toque, and muff to match, trimmed with fur. Amongst the guests were Mrs. and the Misses Beauchamp, Canon and the Misses Mason, Miss Bridges, Mrs. and the Misses Dixon-Brown, Vice-Admiral Waddilove, Colonel Blackett, Rev. C. R. Carr, Colonel William Blackett, R. N. Blandy, Esq., &c. The wedding presents were numerous and handsome.

The marriage took place at St. Michael's Church, Spennithorne, on Wednesday, of Mr. R. Manners, Williams, second son of Colonel Vincent Williams, of Northenby, East Woodhay, Hants, and Miss Amy Orde Powlett, of Thorney Hall, Yorkshire. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. T. Orde Powlett, rector of Wensley, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Wyvill, rector of Spennithorne, and the bride was given away by her father, the Hon. A. C. Orde Powlett. Arches were erected in the town and Venetian masts along the streets. The school children and inhabitants were entertained at tea.

A JAPANESE NATIVE VILLAGE.

The attractive exhibition at Humphreys Hall, Knightsbridge, was opened to the public for the first time on Saturday. The opening ceremony took place in the theatre, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled. The chair was taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock, who was briefly introduced by Mr. R. Barnett, the latter explaining the manner in which the idea of introducing in so novel a style the habits and work of the Japanese had been carried out. It was intended, he said, to devote any profits which might result to the organisation of a mission in Japan. Sir Rutherford Alcock said it had given him great pleasure to accede to their request that he would open that unique exhibition of Japanese life and industries. Such a representation of these people as they were in their own homes could not fail to excite great interest and a degree of popular attention which he trusted would repay the promoters for the labour, time, and capital it must have required to bring together the materials of an exhibition of the kind. He was sure, from what he had already seen and heard, that it well deserved whatever popular recognition it might receive. So far as he was personally concerned, he might say that the interest he took in Japan and its people during his residence in that country as Her Majesty's Minister had known no diminution by time or distance; and among the public acts of his life in the far East there had been few upon which he looked back with greater satisfaction than the steps he took to furnish a representative collection of the art industries of Japan in the International Exhibition of 1862. In the "World's Fair," for the first time in Europe, the public had an opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves what a treasure-house and mine of originality, beauty, and excellence combined in the field of decorative art existed in Japan, so long unknown and hidden by the isolation of the country. It came as a new revelation to the Western world, and the Japanese Court of the Great Exhibition remained throughout its duration one of the most attractive and crowded of the sections. On his return to Europe two years later he found in the windows of every capital abundant evidence of the admiration and popular demand for every kind of Japanese work—fans, baskets, lacquer brasses—all of them unrivalled in beauty and in cheapness. He thought many of the commonest articles must have surprised workmen in this and every other European country, so far were they beyond rivalry or competition alike in their excellence and price, even after the dealers in such ware had added a large percentage of profit to the first cost in Japan. To what this excellence and superiority was due he had elsewhere stated at length; but briefly he might say it was first and principally due to the painstaking character of the workmen, their love of the work itself, and constant desire to make each article the best of its kind. The love of their work and the excellence which had resulted had mutually aided each other, and left them little desire for any other or greater enjoyment. There might be no doubt workmen in Japan who scamped their work and did not care how imperfect or fraudulent it might be; but all he could say was that the conclusion he arrived at, after a residence of several years among them, was that such examples were rare; for the main characteristic of all Japanese work was its perfection of detail in every particular, both in that which was hidden as in that exposed to the eye, and this in the cheapest and most trifling toy almost as well as in the costly lacquer cabinet, or enamelled *cloisonné*. The enterprising spirit which had inaugurated that novel exhibition would, he thought, be fully appreciated by the British public, and he now declared it to be duly opened. In the course of the evening the natives gave an entertainment in the theatre, which is supposed to stand in a Japanese market-place, the different performances being accompanied by music played by Japanese girls. This entertainment was well attended, and the performers met with a considerable amount of applause, with which they seemed much pleased.

We append a description of this interesting exhibition:—

Entering the Hall from Knightsbridge, we look down the entrance avenue, lined, as are all the five streets of which the village consists, with Japanese buildings rivalling one another in their colour and quaint design. On our left is the tubmakers' shop, where swarthy little "Japs" are busily engaged putting tubs together with great exactness. Next door is a toyshop full of all the vagaries called into existence by the ingenuity of the Japanese for the amusement of their infants. Next door is a very curious exhibition, being a pincushion factory, where pincushions in every possible form and design, representing fish, birds, and animals with considerable artistic finish (to the Japanese eye) are made. This warehouse is flanked by a tea-house, where the beverage is to be had *à la Japanesque*. On the right of this avenue are the offices, and a dwelling-house perfect in every detail. At the end of the street is what will unquestionably form one of the most notable features of the exhibition—the Temple, which is an exact replica of a Japanese house of worship, duly supplied with real sacred pictures, real lamp-bearers, and real gods. In the centre, at the highest point of the shrine, is Améda, the principal deity of Japan, whose power is illimitable, and who has the destiny of mankind, or rather Japankind, in his keeping. Right of this figure is Oshakká, the god who rules the beasts of the field, excepting only the cat. Above the figure of this god is a painting representing his power. He stands surrounded by all the animals known to man, and some others, the only absentee being poor puss. On the left of the shrine is Jizo, a terrible spirit, whose department is the punishment of man for his sins of omission and commission, and his powers are illustrated by a native painting above. In front of each figure are little stands, where boiled rice and other luxuries are placed daily by the friends of recently departed people, the Japanese believing that every man at death becomes merged into a god, with power for good or evil. These offerings are intended to propitiate and nourish the departed. In and around the temple are a number of paintings of the achievements of gods, which are as quaint as they are ingenious. The god of thunder is depicted hurling stones on the multitude below, and the god of lightning is shown sending forth sulphur for the demolition of his wicked subjects. The streets run at right angles from the first avenue, and contain a number of shops, in each of which some manufacturing process is being carried on. In the first street lacquered-work may be seen in process of manufacture, and pottery is being decorated, jewellery fashioned, and embroidery done. In the second avenue clog-making, ivory-carving, and lantern-making are in progress, while Row III. is devoted to type-cutting, box-making, umbrella making, and image building. In this street is also an artist's house, where two natives may be seen at work drawing and painting the curious pictures which so puzzle the European. At the end of the street is another tea-house, over which is a gallery for the band where music (the only thing not Japanese in the show) will be performed daily.

Near to the western end of the streets is the theatre, in which Japanese entertainments, comprising fencing by Japanese champions, and dancing by Japanese "pets of the ballet," specially imported, are given. The theatre consists of a large hall capable of accommodating several hundred persons. The stage is a platform some five feet from the floor. At either side of this structure are Japanese houses with windows and floors, from which the actors emerge in turn.

What will undoubtedly attract even more attention than the buildings and general arrangement of the village are the inmates, male and female, who tenant the various shops and manufactories. Judging from what took place at the private view, the clog shop, in charge of a bevy of young Japanese ladies, who doubtless pose in the far East as professional beauties, and the umbrella shop, where the ingenious paper parasols of gigantic size are made and decorated, will prove the most popular of the attractions of the village. The Japanese damsels taking part in the exhibition would seem to have been selected for their attractive appearance, being for the most part decidedly young, and, even to a barbarous Western people, far from unprepossessing. The men, on the other hand, are of all ages, from the boy of 10 to the veteran of 60.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. F. Bee, Curate of St. George's, Wigan, to be Curate-in-Charge of the District of St. John's, in the Parish of Eston-with-Normanby.

Rev. H. L. Cla-ke, to Vicarage of St. Martin, Coney-street, York. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

Rev. J. W. Cockshott, Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral, and Vicar of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, to Rectory of Stretham, Ely. Patron, the Bishop.

Rev. W. K. Cox, Curate of St. Luke's, Birmingham, to Vicarage of Christ Church, Coventry.

Rev. W. Durst, Rector of Averstoke, to be Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. F. E. Egerton, Curate of Pontefract, to Vicarage of St. Botolph's, Knottingley. Patron, the Vicar of Pontefract.

Rev. Canon T. Greenall, Rector of Grappenhall, to be Rural Dean of Frodsham.

Rev. W. H. Holman, to Rectory of Milton-next-Canterbury. Patron, the Queen, by lapse.

Rev. F. J. Horsefield, Curate of St. Paul's, Blackburn, to be Curate-in-Charge of St. Thomas's, Newhey, near Rochdale.

Rev. F. J. Kelly, to Vicarage of Farnborough, Kent. Patron, Mr. William J. D. Andrew, of Great James-street, Middlesex.

Rev. V. H. Moyle, to Vicarage of Ashampstead, Berks. Patron, the Vicar of Basildon, Berks.

Rev. F. C. Nash, to be Curate of Stoke Poges.

Rev. E. C. Parmenter, Curate of Great Witley, Worcestershire, to Vicarage of Rowsley, Derbyshire. Patron, the Duke of Rutland.

Rev. E. Parnell, to Rectory of Pentridge. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. P. A. Phelp, Curate of Emmanuel Church, Clifton, and Assistant-Master at Clifton College, to Rectory of St. John-the-Baptist, Bristol. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. C. Reade, to Vicarage of Timsbury, near Romsey.

Rev. J. Robertson, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Stroud-green, Hornsey, to Vicarage of St. Mary's, Kilburn. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. H. Russell, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Rectory of Laxham. Patrons, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. B. Shelley, to Vicarage of West Butterwick. Patron, the Vicar of Owston.

Rev. J. E. Vernon, Curate of St. Paul's, Clifton, to Vicarage of Olveston. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Rev. G. Warne, to Rectory of Muckton-with-Burwell. Patron, Mr. W. Hornsby.

Rev. W. R. Wollen, to Vicarage of Westwood. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.—Revs. Edward Mortimer Baker, M.A., to St. Thomas's, Stockport; Charles Rushbrook Nunn, to St. John's, Dukinfield.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—Revs. J. L. Bowley, M.A., to St. John's, Clifton; K. M. Pitt, B.A., to St. James's, Bristol.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 7, at Markabury Rectory, the Rev. Edward Henry Langford, B.A., for forty-one years Rector of Marksbury, and Vicar of Brislington, aged 76.

Jan 7, at Shadforth Rectory, Durham, the Rev. Thomas Thornton, M.A., Rector, late Fellow and Tutor of University College, Durham.

Jan. 8, at Sherbourne, near Warwick, the Rev. William Grice, Vicar of the Parish, aged 72.

Jan. 9, at 25, Park-place, Cheltenham, the Rev. Edward Pickering, late Colonial Chaplain at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, aged 61.

Jan. 11, at 65, George-street, Portman-square, W., the Rev. Charles Hillman, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge.

Jan. 11, at Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. William Henry Perkins, late Incumbent of Child's-hill, Hampstead, aged 73.

Jan. 11, at Culverden, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Edward Phillips, formerly Incumbent of St. Mark's, Surbiton, aged 78

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The following degrees were conferred on Wednesday:—

M.A.—Whitehead, Exeter; Ritchie, Oriel; Black, Blyth, and Wood, Queen's; Lyon, Lincoln; Leury, Corpus; Gerton, Worcester; Brough, St. Mary Hall; Pallologus, Charsley Hall; and Trott, non-collegiate.

B.A.—Johnson, Newnham, and Selmes, Merton; Savage, Magdalen; Cass and Curry, Exeter; Ainslie and Vallance, Oriel; Patton, Queen's; Nash, Lincoln; Godley, Corpus; La Motte, Trinity; Haines, Jesus.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The health of the Bishop of Lincoln has much improved, and on Wednesday morning was reported to be as well as could be expected.

The post of Chaplain-General to the Forces, vacant by the death of Bishop Claughton, has been offered to and accepted by the Rev. J. C. Edghill, who has acted as one of the ordinary chaplains to the forces since 1861.

Active preparations are being made in many parishes for the West London Mission next month. Not the least interesting feature in the arrangements will be a series of addresses, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to men only, by present and late head masters of our public schools. Dr. Butler, of Harrow, Mr. Thring, of Uppingham, Mr. Wickham, of Wellington, the Bishop of Southwell, Canon Farrar, Mr. Wilson, of Radley, Dr. Haig Brown, of Charterhouse, and others, are understood to have promised their help.

The Rev. A. M. W. Christopher, the rector of St. Aldate's Oxford, who a short time ago was a victim of a cruel libel, was on Monday presented with a purse containing 110 guineas, and a handsome clock and vases, in recognition of his devoted work in the parish for a quarter of a century. The rev. gentleman had been in failing health some time, and the presentation was of a private nature.

The Rev. Stephen Gladstone presided at a meeting of the working men of Hawarden on Wednesday, on the occasion of a lecture by Mr. C. Powell, of the Church of England Working Men's Society. There was a large attendance, and a resolution approving of the society was unanimously adopted. The Rev. S. Gladstone spoke strongly in favour of free and open churches, and urged the working classes to claim their rightful position of equality in the churches of the land. He felt that the Church of England was much to blame in the past for neglect of the labouring population, but took hope in the revival of Church life and work and at the intention of immediately forming a local branch of the society for Hawarden.

The Festival of the Conversion of St. Paul falling on a Sunday, the oratorio of St. Paul will be given on the afternoon of Monday, the 26th inst. The chapter dinner would have taken place that evening, but owing to the death of the Bishop of London it will not be given.

A very great improvement in the internal appearance of the church at Burgess Hill has been effected by the filling of the east window with Munich stained glass. It consists of five lights with very ornamental tracery above, and the subject represented through the whole window is taken from the words "Come unto Me all ye that labour." The figure of Christ standing in the centre compartment is a most noble conception, and the spirit of the text has been most effectively portrayed in the various representations of human infirmity depicted in the side lights coming to the great Master of all to have their burdens taken from them. The colouring is equally successful, being very rich and brilliant, yet altogether avoiding that glaring effect which so often mars the more modern windows. An inscription at the foot runs as follows:—"To the Glory of God, and in memory of Thomas Crimden, of Burgess Hill, this window is raised by his loving wife and children.—1884." The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The first annual meeting of the subscribers to the Bishop of Newcastle's Fund for church extension on Tyneside was held on Monday afternoon in the Assembly-rooms, Newcastle. The Duke of Northumberland occupied the chair, and among those present were the Bishop of Newcastle, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the leading laymen and clergymen of the diocese. The report of the committee stated that last year the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the wants of the district recommended the formation of 12 new parishes, with 11 new churches, 14 additional mission-rooms, and the employment of 17 additional clergymen and one lay helper to serve in the new parishes and in some of the most populous of the existing parishes. The amount required to do this was £80,000, and of this the sum of £39,461 had been paid or promised. As funds were provided the committee lost no time in taking steps to carry out some of the most urgent recommendations of the Commissioners. They had made numerous grants towards the erection of new churches and mission chapels. Provision had been made during the last year for the stipends for five years of 13 additional clergymen in the district of Tyneside, and of these 10 were actually at work. The report was confirmed.

News has just reached England of the death, at the age of eighty-five, of the Rev. George H. Nobbs, who for fifty-six years has acted as pastor and chaplain to the Pitcairn and Norfolk islanders. The reverend gentleman in his early life had a romantic and adventurous career. As a sailor he took part in the South American wars during the early part of the century, and while serving under the famous Lord Cochrane gained the commendation of that distinguished naval commander for many of the exploits he performed. Often shipwrecked and sometimes taken captive, he had many narrow escapes. At the request of his mother he left the sea and went to Pitcairn, where, settling among the islanders and becoming their teacher, he married a granddaughter of Lieutenant Christian, of the *Bounty*, and accompanied the community in its migration to Tahiti and subsequently to Norfolk Island. Some years after he first went to Pitcairn, Admiral Fairfax Moresby visited the island and procured him a passage to England, where he was ordained by Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London. He went back, and since that time Mr. Nobbs has faithfully laboured in that distant land, and gained the love and esteem of all the islanders, by whom his death is deeply regretted.

A new ecclesiastical parish is to be formed out of parts of the parishes of Wrexham, Gresford, and Gwersyllt, with St. James's, Rhosddu, as parish church, and Rhosrobin School Church as chapel-of-ease. The creation of the new parish has been considered desirable owing to the increasing population and requirements of the Rhosddu district.

One day last week it was found that Handsworth parish church had been broken into during the night by thieves, who had gained access to the building by cutting away a large portion of the window at the west end. An examination of the place was at once made, and it was discovered that both the rector's and choristers' vestries had been thoroughly ransacked, every cupboard and drawer being opened and their contents thrown about. An iron safe in the choristers' vestry, containing some old and extremely valuable registers, had been opened by means of a skeleton key, but, although the volumes had been disturbed, they were fortunately not injured. From the clergy vestry had been abstracted a large eight-day clock. The Bible was removed from the lectern in the chancel and carried into the vestry, where it was left on the floor, and one or two small articles of no particular value were missing. A month ago, whilst a funeral service was proceeding, some one broke open the poor-boxes in this church and abstracted their contents. These have not since been repaired, otherwise there is little doubt that the thieves on this occasion would have served them in a similar manner. Soon after the robbery had become known the police saw three men near Trinity Church, Birchfield, and suspecting them had them searched. On one of them was found tools similar to such as might have been employed in breaking through the window at the parish church. Not having any charge upon which to detain them, however, the police let the men go. Subsequently Detective Stephenson, of the Birmingham force, arrested a man in a lodging-house in Albion-street on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, and upon him was found a bunch of keys which it is thought belongs to the church. A reward of £5 has been offered by the churchwardens for the apprehension of the thieves.

A meeting convened by the Liberation Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, for the purpose of considering the best means of securing the election of members of Parliament at the next general election for the home counties and suburban constituencies who will support the scheme for the disestablishment of the Church, and who are in favour of religious equality. Mr. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., presided, and in opening the proceedings said that the Society for some time past had remained silent, but they now thought that the time had arrived for action. He felt assured that it was high time that religious and irreligious equality should take its place in the Liberal programme. He looked upon the Church endowments of over six millions a-year as funds diverted from the popular and national channels. Mr. John Glover moved and Mr. H. Evans seconded the following resolutions:—1st, "In the opinion of this Conference the extension of the franchise in the counties and the redistribution of Parliamentary seats will make it the duty of the advocates of religious equality at the next general election to press the question of disestablishment upon constituencies and candidates more generally and more resolutely than at any former period;" 2nd, "As the constituencies of the metropolis will be divided, and will return a greatly increased number of members to Parliament, the Conference is strongly impressed with the necessity for early energetic action in every electoral division;" and 3rd, "That effect may be best given to the object of this Conference by obtaining a due representation of the friends of religious equality in the several local Liberal organisations; by efforts to secure the choice of candidates who will be most likely to advance their aims, and, at the same time, to receive the support of a united Liberal party; and by strenuous exertions to return such candidates by decisive majorities." A discussion followed.

The monthly meeting of the council of the Free and Open Church Association was held on Wednesday evening at 24, Bedford-street, Strand—Mr. F. H. Rooke in the chair. The treasurer's financial statement for the past year showed a considerable deficit, owing to the reduction or withdrawal of many subscriptions. Lady John Manners was elected a vice-president of the association. The council, by a unanimous vote, expressed their regret on hearing of the death of Mr. H. C. Coote, a vice-president, and their grateful sense of the valuable services rendered to the association by him during the last fourteen years. The secretary reported with reference to the defence undertaken by the association to an action br brought by Mr. W. M'Meigh, of Ash Hall, against a churchwarden and other parishoners of Bucknall, Staffordshire, for trespassing in a large pew claimed by him in the parish church. The case was proceeding satisfactorily, and it was hoped it would soon be set down for trial. Correspondence was also read with the Bishop of Carlisle as to the legal position of the churches of Whitehaven.

The annual meeting of the Evangelical clergy, numbering between 200 and 300, took place on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Vicar of Islington (Prebendary Wilson), who, in introducing the subject for discussion, referred feelingly to the death of the Bishop of London. The general subject was Spiritual Life in the Church of England. The first paper was read by Archdeacon Richardson, who addressed himself to the question whether it was advancing; and he was followed by the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe. After a prayer had been offered up by Canon Patteson, and a hymn sung, the Rev. Handley Monte read a paper, which was frequently applauded, on the special hindrances which oppose its growth in the present day, and he was followed by the Rev. W. H. Barlow, the latter complaining of the undue prominence given to the claims of humanity, as well as the spread of veiled unbelief. The Dean of Ripon, in concluding the discussion, pointed out the comparative neglect of private prayer in these days, and mentioned the cases of Mr. Plumptre, formerly M.P. for West Kent, and James Haldane Stewart, who never commenced a day's work without spending an hour in private prayer. The discussion in the afternoon was on "Preaching for the Times," with special reference to the question, Is due prominence given in our teaching to the fundamental doctrines of evangelical truth? The discussion was opened by the Rev. R. Girdlestone, and was continued at some length.

Truth having announced that the Bishop of Bedford would no longer oppose the movement in favour of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, his Lordship has written to the *Times* that there is no foundation whatever for any such statements. Bishop How says:—

"A certain gentleman who had married his deceased wife's sister appealed to me publicly to recognise the lawfulness of his position by admitting him to Holy Communion. In refusing his appeal I used some expressions of sympathy with those who had entered into such unions conscientiously believing (as my correspondent assured me he conscientiously believed) they were violating no law of God or man; and it is gross dishonesty to twist such expressions of sympathy into the assertions which have been so studiously propagated."

Mr. Paynter Allen has also writtsn to the *Times*—"As it was I who first called attention to the kindly, sympathetic letter addressed by the Bishop of Bedford to Mr. Cole, perhaps you will obligingly permit me to say, in order to guard against very unjust inferences, that I simply quoted the Bishop's letter as it was received, and am not in the smallest degree responsible for what his Lordship describes as 'grossly dishonest and studiously propagated assertions.' The paragraphs referred to have astonished me quite as much as the Bishop himself."

The Dean of Manchester has addressed a letter to the *Daily News* ou a statement in its obituary of the late Bishop of London. He says:—

"In writing, 'He could, however, speak severely, as he showed some years ago when rebuking a curate for what he regarded as levity and laxity of moral views,' you can only, I think, be supposed to have had in view my friend Mr. Headlam. That the Bishop of London did think that some parts of Mr. Headlam's career were open to the imputation of 'levity,' in some sense, is likely enough. That he ever imputed to Mr. Headlam 'laxity of moral views' in the sense in which nine persons out of ten would read those words, I absolutely deny, and I think you will allow me the opportunity of doing so. I think I have seen every letter that passed between the Bishop and the curate, and I have heard of all their communications from both sides, and I assert that the Bishop of London, in spite of the 'severity' of which you truly speak, maintained throughout the uniform tone of respect and even deference for the conscientious convictions of another man, which was so characteristic of his mind, and by which he has often humbled a proud spirit which would have been hardened by mere scolding. It is only by an accident, which I profoundly regret, and for which the Bishop is in no sense or degree responsible, that he has not left Mr. Headlam a licensed curate in his diocese. I write at the moment when the good Bishop, to whom I myself owe much kindness and sympathy, is being laid in his sudden grave. Unwillingly absent from the scene, I feel convinced that I lay a no less acceptable and a more enduring wreath upon it than any of material evergreens in bearing witness to his boundless respect for conscience in others as well as in himself, and his scarcely less unbounded charity."

The Bishop of Carlisle made an official visitation of the Cathedral body on Wednesday week, the visitation being preceded by Divine service in the Cathedral. Before proceeding to deliver his charge, the Bishop made a touching allusion to the death of the Bishop of London. His Lordship said:—"Before I commence the remarks which I propose to make to you in the form of a charge, I cannot refrain from making an observation upon a very melancholy piece of intelligence which reached me just before I left home this morning. You are all aware that the newspapers of this morning contain an account of the sudden death of the Bishop of London. I cannot pass over that sad event without making one or two remarks with regard to it. I had the pleasure and privilege of knowing the Bishop of London very well. I have seen him under all circumstances, and I should not do justice to my own feelings nor to his character if I did not say how good and admirable a man he was in all the relations both of public and family life. I have met him on such occasions as meetings of the Ecclesiastical Commission, meetings of religious societies, various meetings of the Bishops, and on other occasions, and whenever I have met him I have been struck by the great simplicity of his character, the manifest earnest piety which pervaded his life, and the exceeding amount of wisdom which he showed on all occasions. Whether in matters of a distinctly religious and spiritual kind, or in matters of hard, difficult business, such as frequently come before the Ecclesiastical Commission, I was always struck with the calm, quiet, sober wisdom which characterised the sayings and doings of the late Bishop of London. The loss to his family is, of course, of the saddest kind; the more so because, though he has been in a delicate state of health for some time, he had so much improved during the last twelve months that it was quite thought he might live to be a much older man than he has lived to be. The loss to them is inexpressible; but that is not a matter with which I need concern myself just now; but I wish from heart to say that I think the Church of England and the Church of Christ at large has lost a very valuable and admirable officer and governor in the late Bishop of London."

Lord Penzance, yesterday week, heard an application in the case of the Bishop of Salisbury against the Rev. Thomas Alfred Ottley, vicar of Portland St. John, Dorset, a proceeding under the Church Discipline Act. A memorial having been presented to the Bishop of Salisbury by a large number of inhabitants of the parish, complaining of the conduct of their vicar, his lordship issued a commission of inquiry to Archdeacon Sanctuary and five others. They reported that there were grounds of complaint against the vicar, and advised that proceedings should be instituted. Mr. Jeune, on behalf of the vicar, objected to the articles on the ground that, while certain of the paragraphs alleged an assault and the use of profane language, no dates or other particulars were specified. He contended that specific details ought to have been set forth, in order that the respondent might know what he had to meet. Mr. Moore, for the promoters, said that with regard to the particulars asked for, the charge was that the respondent was constantly in the habit of using improper language, and people were not accustomed to write down names and dates when they heard bad language. If any particular date was fixed it might be difficult to get the witnesses to keep to it. Lord Penzance observed that that was a very old trouble. The promoters might give the best particulars they could, and if the Court thought they had acted fairly in the matter they would not be expected to go further. There was a great advantage in particulars because they were more elastic and less expensive. The question was whether, the practice having been departed from here, he should try the case without the respondent knowing more especially what he had to meet. He could not think that would be right, and he thought that the promoters should give him particulars. The day appointed for the suit to be heard is the 19th February.

The church of St. Michael, Macclesfield, which was founded by Queen Eleanor, A.D. 1278, was reopened last week by the Bishop of Chester, after having been closed for eighteen months. The Bishop consecrated the chancel in the morning, and preached twice during the day to very large congregations. The work of restoration has been carried out in the face of many difficulties, and it is only the first portion of it that, thanks to the zeal and devotion of the vicar (the Rev. E. C. Turner) and the churchwardens (Messrs. R. Wood, W. Foden, and J. B. Hughes), aided by an active committee, has yet been completed. A new chancel has been built, the galleries and pews in the nave have been removed, the floor of the nave, which was honeycombed with vaults and graves, has been concreted, and laid with a solid wood pavement; the chancel floor has been laid with English and Italian mosaics, and a small chapel has been erected on the north side of the chancel in which occasional services will be held. A new organ, by Messrs. Hill and Son, which has cost £1,100 (the gift of the late Mr. C. Brocklehurst) will shortly be erected. The whole of the work has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Stevens, of Manchester, at a cost of nearly £5,000, of which about £1,000 has yet to be raised. At the luncheon, in responding to the toast of his health, the Bishop said he felt a personal interest in Macclesfield, which increased each time he visited it. He hoped that the wealthy people of the neighbourhood would come forward and help Mr. Turner in his great work, so that the entire church might be restored in harmony with the portion which had just been reopened. He rejoiced to know that the direction of such work had fallen into such hands. The following clergymen preached during the octave:—The Chancellor of the diocese (Dr. Espin), Archdeacon Gore, the Dean of Manchester, Canons Brown and Hole, Dr. Pigou, the Rev. A. E. Gray, vicar of Poynton, the Rev. W. Sinden, and the Rev. A. Crofton. It should be mentioned that the church, which has hitherto been a pew-rented one, will in future be entirely free and unappropriated.

St. Helen's, Cliffe-at-Hoo, has been reopened, after a complete and faithful restoration of some of its most ancient features. The church is a very interesting building, combining, as it does, almost every style of architecture from the earliest period. It consists of a tower, a nave, with spacious aisles, transepts—originally Perpendicular, but, rather unfortunately, altered into modern Early English twenty years ago—and an exquisite chancel. It is chiefly on this last portion of the church that the money (about £1,000), raised by the rector (Dr. Stanley Leathes) and his family, friends, and neighbours, has been expended, under the superintendence of Messrs. Romaine, Walker, and Tanner, of Buckingham-street, Strand. The plaster ceiling has been replaced by a high-pitched roof, the portion over the chancel being elaborately carved; while in place of a hideous arch at the east end a window has been inserted, reproducing, mullion for mullion, the flamboyant tracery of 1356. Dr. Leathes was well supported on the opening day by the clergy and laity of the neighbourhood, but the Bishop was prevented by illness from preaching as he had hoped to do. The sermon was therefore undertaken by Dr. Wace, principal of King's College, London. The restoration of the church still requires £1,000 more for its completion, and it is hoped that many Englishmen in other parts of the country will further a work which has a national interest attached to it, since in this remarkable building there were held seven councils known in history as the Councils of Cloveshoo, in the eighth and ninth centuries.

The Rev. Charles Stirling, vicar of New Malden, has written to Mr. J. M. Holt, the chairman of the Church Association, explaining that he has retired from the council on the ground that its action is futile. He says:—"You could not have been surprised at my retirement from the council of the Church Association after the vote upon my resolution on November 20th. That resolution simply proposed the calling of a special general meeting of friends and supporters of the association to consider the advisability of enlarging its basis and including within its sphere of operations the question of the revision on Protestant lines of the Book of Common Prayer. That resolution was negatived, and thus the council not only declines to entertain this question itself, but refuses to allow the sense of its supporters to be taken on the point. More than nineteen weary years have rolled by since the Church Association was floated on the crest of a wave of Protestant enthusiasm with the avowed object of expelling Romanism from the Church of England. Has it accomplished its object? Assuredly not, for Popery is more prevalent amongst us than ever, and the Romish party now exists as a consolidated, powerful, and recognised body in the Church, at once dreaded and fostered by the Bishops, and grasping rapidly the chief preferments, the best livings, the deaneries and the bishoprics, which are being dealt out to them by the Prime Minister, who is, through them, attaining his darling object of Romanising the Church of England. In this condition of things, what is the Church Association about? Policy it has none. The autumn conference was held at Birmingham. There was a large and influential gathering, and some able speaking, with this as the net result, a resolve to prosecute a Bishop — 'Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.' The Church Association boasts of its triumphs on sixty distinct points by which the accessories of the Mass are swept away. Excellent indeed if the legal decisions in its favour could be enforced, but the Episcopal veto (most shamefully exercised) has baffled the well-meant efforts of the council, and in effect turned victory into defeat. But that which offers most serious reasons for regret in the proceedings of the Association during this protracted controversy is the conduct pursued with reference to the Bennett and Ridsdale cases. By the decision in the former case the preaching of the doctrine of the Real Presence is legally protected, by the judgment in the latter the eastward position was conceded. Of course the Church Association summoned a council of war, and, of course, the council of war did not fight. On the contrary, the Evangelicals resolved to accept the situation, and had even the hardihood to claim a victory. The conduct of the Evangelical body throughout the struggle must be pronounced *ignoble*. Claiming to represent the principles of our martyred Reformers, they have failed to imitate their spirit. It might have been supposed that the Evangelical clergy would have risen as one man and demanded the reversal by legislation of a judgment fatal to the Protestant character of the Communion Service, with the avowed intention, should their demand be refused, of seceding and founding, in place of a Romanised Establishment, a thoroughly Protestant Church. He who may have thus supposed was not conversant with the Evangelical mind; that mind was pronounced by Arnold to be infinitely little. Was he so altogether wrong? No; the Evangelicals have resolved to limit their proceedings to talking, preaching, writing, and signing memorials which in due course have reached the Episcopal waste-paper basket; but *action, self-sacrificing action*, has been beyond their sphere. Capel Molyneux, indeed, set a noble example in resigning his benefice, but showed the unwisdom and fruitlessness of *individual* secession, and Dr. Huband Gregg retired and set on foot the 'Reformed Church of England,' a small affair at present, though, perhaps, capable of future development. But as a body the Evangelical clergy have exhibited a fixed resolution to cling at all hazards to their benefices. Reformation truth is dear to them, but dearer still is an Established Church, and the social *status* and position of usefulness assigned to them within it. The position of the enemy has to be carried by assault, and the Church of England must be speedily purged of Romanism, or she will perish, and perish deservedly and ignominiously. There is, thank God, another organisation—the Prayer-Book Revision Society—which proposes to strike at the very root of the evil by a revision of the Book of Common Prayer on *strictly Protestant lines*. This Society appeals to the common sense and (remaining) Protestant feeling of the constituencies and to Parliament. It has drafted a Bill which embodies the objects we have at heart, and which, if adopted by the Legislature, will sweep away the mischiefs from which we have suffered so long. This may be regarded as a supreme effort on behalf of the Protestantism of our Church. Should it fail, there will remain for us nothing but disestablishment and disendowment, and for one I should not be prepared to raise a finger in defence of a Romanised and Romanising Established Church."

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, on Thursday, the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison being in the chair. There were present Lord Robartes, Canon Cazenove, Canon Erskine Clarke, the Rev. C. F. Norman, Canon Stapylton, Mr. John Boodle, Mr. J. F. France, Mr. J. Hilton, Mr. F. H. Rooke, and the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—

Building new churches at Byker, St. Michael, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, £80; Stranton, St. Paul, near Hartlepool, £100; and Sunnybrow, St. John, near Crook, Durham, £150. Rebuilding the churches at Portsea, St. Mary, Hants, £250; and Pwllheli, St. Peter, Merioneth, £60; and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Rillington, St. Andrew, near York, £10; and Rye, St. Mary, Sussex, £50.

The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Peter's Church, Addlestone, Surrey. The society now holds upwards of £79,000 on trust as repair funds for 327 different churches.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Birmingham and Midland Institute on Monday evening the Archbishop of Canterbury was selected to succeed Mr. J. R. Lowell in the presidential chair of the institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. C. Clarke, M.P. for Abingdon, has offered to build at his own expense a cottage hospital for the borough at a cost of about £1,000. The want of accommodation of this kind has been manifest for many years, and the offer of the hon. member has been received with the greatest satisfaction in the borough.

The Home Secretary has conferred the Recordership of Plymouth upon Mr. Bompas, Q.C.

The *Weekly Register*, in announcing the reception of Sir Philip Rose, with his wife and five children, into the Roman Catholic Church at the Oratory last week, says:—"In this happy event, of which Lord Alexander Lennox and Father Sebastian Bowden were the more immediate agents, it is not difficult, and it is certainly pleasant, to trace a connection with that vivid personality which added so much to the romance of the political and social life of this century. Doing everything with Eastern magnificence, Lord Beaconsfield made his Queen an Empress, his secretary a baron, and his solicitor a baronet. This last was Sir Philip Rose, a member of the important legal firm of Baxter, Rose, and Norton, a firm which, owing to some disagreement over the conduct of the Tichborne case, dissolved the old partnership and separated into two houses. The name of Rose has long been connected with that of Disraeli, for when the future Prime Minister first stood before the electors of High Wycombe, he was proposed by a Radical and seconded by a Tory, the latter being the father of Mr. Philip Rose, whom Lord Beaconsfield created a baronet, and made one of the executors of his will and trustee of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli. The first Sir Philip Rose died not very long after his great patron and friend, and it is his son, the second Sir Philip Rose, of Rayners, in Lord Beaconsfield's county of Bucks, who has attached himself to the congregation worshipping, under his own St. Philip's patronage, in that magnificent new church which has yet to be the scene of many episodes in the drama of England's conversion."

A proposal is under consideration for the construction of docks opposite the great Tilbury Docks. The suggested site of the new scheme is at Northfleet, and would lead to the conversion of both shores of the Thames at that point into immense docks. The main dock is to be 417 yards long and 200 yards wide, and it is proposed that there should be a grand river wall and two large piers or jetties. This would make Gravesend, Tilbury, and Northfleet—all near the line of twenty miles from London—the most important shipping stations on the river, and the great starting place and terminus of all ocean voyages from and towards the capital.

Sir Albert Woods, Garter King-at-Arms, arrived at Windsor on Monday afternoon, and proceeded to St. George's Chapel, for the purpose of taking down the banners of the following former Knights of the Order:—The Duke of Buccleuch, Earl Cowley, and the Duke of Wellington. In their places Sir Albert put the flags, swords, and regalias of the newly-created Knights of the Garter—namely, Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Derby. There are now three vacant stalls.

Dr. George Smith, the foreign secretary of the Free Church of Scotland, has received the following reply from the Foreign-office with respect to the New Hebrides:—"Foreign-office, Jan. 12.—Sir,—I have laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 6th inst. in which you request information as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the New Hebrides; and I am now directed by his Lordship to state to you that the agreement between France and this country respecting the New Hebrides is considered by Her Majesty's Government to be still in force.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, T. V. LISTER."

At the first meeting of the London School Board after the winter recess, held on Thursday, Professor Gladstone resumed the debate on the question of establishing in one of the divisions of the metropolis a central school for the more thorough instruction of scholars in the upper standards, and of carrying on the education of those who may be intended for technical work and industrial employments. After some discussion the previous question was carried by 21 to 24 votes. It was resolved to invite three medical practitioners to visit the schools of the Board, and to give medical evidence before the Committee upon the points concerning overpressure which the Committee may consider necessary.

The ninth public high school for girls in connection with the Church School Company was opened at Dewsbury on Tuesday by the Bishop of Ripon. At a luncheon his lordship said the Church of England had done a great work in education in the past, but she had a greater work to perform in the future. This would be accomplished to a great extent by the founding and developing of such institutions as girls' public high schools, which were of paramount importance to the civilisation as well as the sanctification of the country. The Bishop also expressed his appreciation of the proposal to increase the value of the existing poor living in the diocese. Canon Gregory and Mr. F. S. Powell also spoke. In the evening the Bishop was present at the annual soirée of the Dewesbury Church Institute.

Mr. Maskelyne, of the Egyptian Hall, brought an action against Mr. Irving Bishop, for publishing a libel accusing him of conspiring with Mr. Labouchere, M.P., and others to effect his ruin. The libel arose out of some thought-reading experiments at Liverpool. Mr. Bishop having allowed judgment to go by default, the matter came on Thursday before a jury in the Middlesex Sheriffs' Court, who awarded the plaintiff £10,000 damages.

Amelia Countess de Salis, died at her residence, Atherstone-terrace, South Kensington, on Thursday, the 8th inst., aged 47. The late Countess, widow of John Francis sixth Count de Salis, formerly in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, was the eldest daughter of Mr. Christopher and Lady Sophia Tower, of Huntsmere Park, Bucks, and married the Count February 11, 1862, and was left a widow in August, 1871. She leaves two sons and a daughter—namely, John Francis Charles, present Count de Salis, Henry Rudolph, and Catherine Sophia de Salis.

Miss Lilian Collier, second daughter of Major Collier, of Carthamartha House, near Launceston, and niece of Sir Robert Collier, one of the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was found on Monday morning in the study of her father's residence, shot in the breast. The report of a gun was heard by the servants about 11 a.m., and on a man-servant proceeding thither he found the door fastened. On bursting it open Miss Collier was discovered lying insensible, with a gun resting across her chest. Medical assistance was at once sent for, but from the nature of the injuries it is believed that she could have lived only two or three minutes after receiving the wound. Miss Collier was 27 years of age. At an inquest held on Wednesday, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Louisa Cator, which occurred at her residence in Bryanston-square on Wednesday, the 7th inst., in her 91st year. The deceased lady was the second daughter of John seventh Earl of Scarbrough, and married in September, 1825, the Rev. Thomas Cator, M.A., younger brother of Mr. John Cator, of Beckenham-place, Kent, and was left a widow in August, 1864.

The death is announced from New York of the Earl of Aylesford at Big Springs, in Texas. He caught a severe cold recently, and died after only a short illness. His Lordship was the son of the sixth Earl, and was born in 1849, and was, therefore, only in his thirty-sixth year. During his short and wild career his affairs have several times been prominently before the public. In 1871, in which year he succeeded to the title and estates, he married Edith, the third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Piers Williams, of Bangor and Berkshire. Lord Aylesford accompanied the Prince of Wales on his vist to India. Upon his return his Lordship instituted proceedings for a divorce on the ground of his wife's misconduct with Lord Blandford (now Duke of Marlborough); but counter-charges were brought against him by his wife, and his suit failed. A separation was arranged; but further litigation, which was only recently concluded, ensued upon a charge of molestation brought by Lord Aylesford against his wife in reference, as was alleged, to the bestowal of the title of Lord Guernsey (the title belonging to the eldest sons of the Earls of Aylesford) upon a child of which it was asserted that Lord Blandford was the father. This action also failed. Lord Aylesford became financially embarrassed, and a private Act was passed for the settlement of his affairs. Recently he became proprietor of extensive cattle ranches in America, where he had of late passed much of his time. In the early part of last year Lord Aylesford was on a visit to England, and met with a serious accident on his return from the Derby, falling upon the platform at the railway station and breaking his leg. His Lordship was a patron of the turf and of athletics, and in Warwickshire many stories are current of his pugilistic feats. Lord Aylesford, who leaves two daughters, is succeeded by his brother, Charles Wightwick Finch, who was born in 1851, and married, in 1873, a daughter of the third Baron Bagot. This lady died in 1874, and Mr. Finch married, in 1879, Mrs. Linton.

It appears that during the month of December just past, Mr. Peter Ranicar, of Crewe, an officer of the School Board, made a proposal to the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company through their local agent, Mr. A. P. Newman. The proposal was accepted, but the premium has not been paid. On the 8th inst. Mr. Ranicar was skating on a piece of water near Crewe when the ice broke, and he was drowned. Since this sad event it came to the knowledge of the directors that Mr. Ranicar had made some arrangement with the company's agent for the payment of the first premium out of certain moneys due from the latter to Mr. Ranicar, and the company at once decided to consider the assurance as effected, and they have drawn a cheque for the amount for which the deceased intended to assure.

An influential meeting of landowners in the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyll was held in the Caledonian Hotel, Inverness, on Wednesday, to consider the condition of the crofters in the Highlands and islands. It was attended by over thirty proprietors and twenty-four factors, representing altogether nearly fifty different properties. The Duke of Sutherland was expected to preside, but he was unable to attend, and his son, Lord Stafford, took his place. The proceedings were private; but at the close the resolutions were officially communicated to the press. They were as follows:—

That this meeting, composed of proprietors in the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyle, having in view certain complaints as to sufficiency of holdings on the part of crofters, which were recently laid before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the crofters in the Highlands and islands, and the recent appeal made to Highland proprietors by the Home Secretary in his place in the House of Commons, resolve severally to offer the crofters an undertaking to increase the size of their holdings as suitable opportunities offer and where the crofters are in a position profitably to occupy and stock the same.

That this meeting further resolves to offer the crofters—first, any such as are not in arrears of rent leases of nineteen or thirty years, as may be arranged; second, revised rents; third, compensation for permanent improvements, regulated by a scale adapted to the nature and value of such improvements and the duration of the lease.

That while this meeting of landowners has, by the foregoing resolutions, recognised the propriety of complying, as far as possible, with the reasonable wishes of their crofters, it would respectfully remind Her Majesty's Government of certain other recommendations of the Royal Commission which can only be dealt with by them, especially those which relate to the development of the fishing industry, to the excessive burdens thrown upon the ratepayers under the Education Act of 1872, and to the granting of assistance to those who may be anxious to emigrate; it desires, therefore to express an earnest hope that these recommendations of the Royal Commission may receive the early attention of Her Majesty's Government.

It was resolved to send the resolutions to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary, and to all the Highland proprietors having small tenants who were not represented at the meeting. The meeting lasted for three hours. The result of the conference is expected to have the effect of allaying the crofter agitation.

The death, in his 80th year, of Cluny Macpherson of Cluny, chief of the clan Macpherson, is announced from Inverness. He was a Commander of the Bath, colonel of the Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers, and held many important offices connected with the town and county of Inverness. His eldest son is Colonel Donald Macpherson, commanding the forty-second regimental district.

The old-established house known as Hatchett's Hotel has lately been rebuilt, together with the well-known White Horse Cellars, Piccadilly. It was originally established by Abraham Hatchett, and the first sign still exists, and is exhibited in the newly-built cellars. In the "good old times" it was the headquarters of a line of stage coaches, and in the summer coaches are still run daily to such places as Brighton and Guildford. The cellars have been rebuilt and decorated to be more in conformity with modern ideas, and they consist now of a buffet, grill and oyster rooms, wine lounge, and smoking room, well lighted, well warmed, and thoroughly comfortable. The hotel proper, whose entrance is in Dover-street, is a commodious four-storied building of handsome appearance. The entrance hall and staircase leading to the first floor are richly decorated, and consist of a wainscoat of white variegated marble, and gilt ornamentation in bas-relief above, and gilt cornicing, the windows being of stained glass. The stories above are decorated in peacock green and dark red, and the bedroom accommodation is good. On the first floor is a large dining-room, looking out on Piccadilly. The sanitary arrangements are apparently all that could be desired, and the precautions in case of fire, consisting of hand-pumps and buckets, a step in the right direction. Communication is by electric bells and by speaking tubes, and the whole building seems to have been furnished on that scale that modern enterprise of this sort requires.

Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, and 149, New Bond-street, London, solicit a visit to their showrooms, where they have always on view stained-glass windows and other objects of ecclesiastical art, executed for almost any part of the kingdom. Messrs. Mayer and Co. will have great pleasure in submitting designs and estimates for any window in contemplation, free of all charge.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. Filters professing to remove lime effectually are fallacy, as no filter yet invented will do so permanently, and al filters in which sponge is introduced are on the old system, for using which with the idea of removing organic matter (that usually productive of disease) the public were cautioned against, as being of no avail, in the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council; and this caution is the more necessary as these filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY PATENTED FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest animal charcoal, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d., tins 1s. 1½d., labelled, "JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co. are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent." While Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Era Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease."

A single bee, with all its industry, energy, and the innumerable journeys it performs, will collect only about a teaspoonful (*i.e.*, one dose) of Hoge's Horehound Honey during one season. It would take thirty-two bees an entire season to fill one of the bottles of this wonderful, natural, and strongly medicinal remedy, which is supplied by any chemist at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Does not the contemplation of this, and the fact that the Right Honourable John Bright, Marie Roze, the Lord Mayor of London, and numbers of others, say Hoge's Horehound Honey cured them of bad coughs, chest complaints, &c., create an interest in the article and encourage you to try it.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Jan. 10 was—medical 909, surgical 724; total 1,633, of which 748 were new cases.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 31, at Wain Vawr, the wife of Colonel LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, of a daughter.

Jan. 3, at Oxford-gardens, Notting-hill, the wife of the Rev. E. C. THELLUSSON, of a daughter.

Jan. 10, at Stoodleigh Rectory, Tiverton, the wife of the Rev. ARTHUR HILLYARD, of a son.

Jan. 10, at Caythorpe Hall, Grantham, the wife of the Hon. E. A. PELHAM, of a daughter.

Jan. 10, at Keysoe Vicarage, Beds, the wife of the Rev. J. HILL BANHAM, of a daughter (HILDA MURIEL).

Jan. 10, at the Camp, Sunningdale, the wife of Sir J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S., of a son.

Jan. 11, at St. Rhadegund's, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. HENRY ARTHUR MORGAN, of a son.

Jan. 12, at Courtenay House, Teignmouth, the wife of the Rev. FREDERICK F. BUCKINGHAM, Doddiscombsleigh, Devon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 15, at the Cathedral, Bombay, PERCIVAL ARTHUR, eldest son of the Rev. PERCIVAL R. R. SANDILANDS, Vicar of Chudleigh Knighton, Devonshire, to ROSE EMILY, third daughter of SCHOLES BUTLER BIRCH, Esq., M.D., of 61, Harley-street, Londan.

Jan. 8, at Fulford Church, York, ST. JOHN J. ST. LEGER, Captain and Adjutant 2nd Batt. The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt., to AGNES MARY HELYAR, youngest daughter of the late Rev. WM. NOTT, Rector of Sutterton, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 8, at St. Joseph's, Bridgwater, WALTER J. RUSCOMBE POOLE, eldest surviving son of J. Ruscombe Poole, of Brentwood, Weston-s.-Mare, Esq., to ALICE ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the Rev. GRENVILLE FRODSHAM HODSON, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Somerset.

Jan. 8, at Whitfield Church, Northumberland, the Rev. S. C. BEAUCHAMP, Rector of Little Laver, Essex, to ANNIE EVELYN, fifth daughter of the late Rev. J. A. BLACKETT-ORD, of Whitfield Hall.

Jan. 8, at St. Cross, Winchester, the Rev. ALFRED CHARLES CLAPIN, M.A., of Sherborne, Dorset, to CHARLOTTE, third daughter of the late RICHARD CHRISTOPHER GALE, of Winchester.

On Jan. 12, at the parish church, Hampstead, the Rev. ERNEST JAMES MORGAN, of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, fourth son of W. F. Morgan, of Kirkella, Sevenoaks, to ALICE MARY, eldest daughter of W. H. MILES, of 82, Belsize-Park-gardens, N.W.

On Jan. 7, at the parish church, Bowdon, Cheshire, the Rev. WALTER ROBERT RIDGE, Curate of Wombourn, Staffordshire, to EDITH MARY, third daughter of the late JAMES GASCOIGNE LYNDE, of Manchester.

On Jan. 8, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, JOHN FERGUSON GOODFELLOW to AMY LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. F. SAVILE LUMLEY, Rector of Eilsthorpe, Notts.

DEATHS.

Jan. 4, at Heyford Rectory, Northants THOMAS WILLIAM, eldest son of the Rev. THOMAS WILLIAM CRAWLEY, Rector of Heyford, aged 30.

Jan. 6 (Epiphany), at the Deanery, Rochester, MARY JANE ANNE, wife of ROBERT SCOTT, Dean of Rochester, aged 63.

Jan. 8, at 7, Atherstone-terrace, AMELIA, Countess de SALIS, widow of John, sixth Count de Salis, aged 47.

Jan. 9, at Moreton Rectory, Birkenhead, ROSA, the beloved wife of the Rev. MATTHEW FEARNLEY, aged 52.

Jan. 10, at Waltham Rectory, Melton Mowbray, MARY CECILIA ELEANOR, daughter of the late Rev. M. C. TOMPSON, Vicar of Alderminster, Worcestershire.

Jan. 10, at Llansa Vicarage, Flintshire, LAURA FRANCES, the dearly-loved child of the Rev. J. P. MORGAN, of diphtheria, aged 4.

Jan. 11, at Moorlands, Bournemouth, WILLIAM HENRY, the youngest son of the late Rev. HENRY HOLLIS, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

Jan. 12, at Lindisfarne, Tunbridge-Wells, JANE RAMSAY, eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. JAMES WALKER, Bishop of Edinburgh and Primus, in her 63d year.

Jan. 12, at Eastfield, Williton, MARY SIDNEY, the wife of the Rev. SAMUEL J. HEATHCOTE, in her 60th year.

Jan. 13, at Rugby, the wife of the Rev. Canon DIXON, D.D., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Rugby, aged 78.

Jan. 13, at Stockleigh-road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, EMILY ROSE, second daughter of the late Rev. BROWNLOW POTCHETT, Rector of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire.

EDE AND SON,
ROBE MAKERS,
By Special Appointment,
TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE LORD CHANCELLOR, THE BISHOPS,
CORPORATION OF LONDON, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVERSITY GOWNS
of every description.
LAWN SLEEVES, ROCHET AND CHIMERE.
Surplices for Clergy and Choir,

Hoods,
Stoles,
College Caps,
Cassocks,
Bands,
Band Cases,
Scarves.
Clergy Collars.
Sermon Cases.

FULL-SLEEVE GOWNS FOR PRESENTATION
PEERS', LEGAL, AND CORPORATION ROBES.
Established 1689.

94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
TEAS, COFFEES, COCOAS,
And STORE GOODS are
BEST and CHEAPEST.
8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, E.C.
AND
10, and 11, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, S.W.
A General Price Book Post Free.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.—531, 2ft. 6in. Inlaid walnut Bureau Bookcase, £11 10s. 533. 4ft. 6in. Serpentine Front Steel Fender, £1 1s. 534. Walnut Corner Cabinet, top part enclosed by glass doors, £11 10s. 535. 5ft. Rosewood Side Table, with ormolu mounts, £5 15s. 539. 2ft. 6in. Kneehole Mahogany Chippendale Dressing Table, £4 4s. 541. Inlaid mahogany Tea Caddy, £1 7s. 6d. 542. Inlaid oak Corner Cupboard, £3 15s. 545. Lac Corner Cupboard, £2 17s. 6d. 546. Old English Marqueterie Chair, cane seat and back, £2 5s. 547. Mahogany Chippendale Armchair, in calico, £2 5s. 556. 3ft. 6in. mahogany Bureau Bookcase, top part enclosed by glass doors, £14 10s. 557. Mahogany circular-front carved-leg Card Table, £5 5s. 553. Brass-bound oval mahogany Wine Sarcophagus, £5 5s. 564. 2ft. 6in. square-leg mahogany Chippendale Dressing Table, £1 16s. 565. Mahogany Dressing Glass, 16s. 6d. 575. Large carved gilt-frame Adams Convex Mirror, £10 10s. 583. Amboyna Wine Cooler, with ormolu mounts, £4. 594. 3ft. 6in. Mahogany Dwarf Wardrobe, £6 15s. 605. Mahogany frame Chippendale Easy Chair in canvas, £4 10s. 609. Mahogany Pembroke Table, £3 5s. 614. Venetian Glass Casket, with ormolu mounts, £1 15s. 616. Inlaid satinwood Card Table, £5 5s.—JOHN MILNER, 180, Great Portland-street (opposite Weymouth-street), London, W.

FETES and EVENING PARTIES.

SOIREES, BALLS, and GARDEN PARTIES supplied with every requisite.

GARDENS ILLUMINATED and DECORATED. Pyrotechnical Displays undertaken.

TEMPORARY BALLROOMS and BANQUETING HALLS Erected, Furnished, Decorated, and Illuminated with Wall Lights, Chandeliers, and Mirrors in New and Novel Designs.

ESTIMATES and DESIGNS FREE.

J. DEFRIES and SONS'
SHOW ROOMS, for TABLE GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE,
Crystal and Bronze Chandeliers, Clocks, Fountains, Filters, &c.
147, HOUNDSDITCH
(Five minutes' walk from Bank of England and all the City Railway Stations).

NOTICE.—J. DEFRIES AND SONS'
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Crystal Chandeliers.
Brass Chandeliers.
Table Glass.
Table Ornaments for Flowers, &c.
Clocks and Bronzes.
Fancy Goods, Vases, &c.
Lamps, Table and Hanging.
China and Earthenware.
Electro Plate and Cutlery.
Ironmongery.
Filters (Prize Medal).
Looking Glasses.

Patent Self-acting FOUNTAINS for Fruit, Flowers, and Perfume. A very handsome ornament for table use, and suitable for Christmas or Birthday presents.
Show rooms, 147, HOUNDSDITCH
(Five minutes' walk from the Bank of England and all the City Railway Stations).

ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS
ALLEN'S DRESSING BAGS.
ALLEN'S DESPATCH BOXES.
ALLEN'S OVERLAND TRUNKS.
ALLEN'S BARRACK FURNITURE.
(For Officers Joining.)
37, WEST STRAND,
LONDON.
Illustrated Catalogues Free.
Cash
Discount
10 Per Cent.

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Stationers.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
VELLUM WOVE CLUB HOUSE
Paper and Envelopes,
And ROYAL COURTS' NOTE PAPER.
amples sent Post-free, or Sample Packets of Paper and envelopes free for 24 stamps.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
LOMBARD ST. AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
Established 1782.

Insurances against Los By Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the World.
Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.
WILLIAM C. MACDONALD } Joint
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
CORPORATION
(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720).
FOR SEA, FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.
Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 43A, Pall Mall.
The Accumulated Funds exceed £4,000,000.
The Total Claims paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS Sterling.
JAMES STEWART HODGSON, Esq., Governor.
FRANCIS ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq., Sub-Governor.
FREDERICK JOSEPH EDLMANN Esq., Deputy-Governor.
DIRECTORS.
Robert Barclay, Esq.
John Garratt Cattley, Esq.
Edward James Daniell, Esq.
William Davidson, Esq.
Alfred Dent, Esq.
Alexander Druce, Esq.
Chas. Hermann Goschen, Esq.
Charles Ernest Green, Esq.
Chas. Seymour Grenfell, Esq.
Wilmot Holland, Esq.
Egerton Hubbard, Esq.
William Knowles, Esq.
Nevile Lubbock, Esq.
Geo. Forbes Malcolmson, Esq.
Daniel Meinertzhagen, Esq.
Hon. Ronald Leslie Melville.
William Robert Moberly, Esq.
William Gair Rathbone, Esq.
Sir John Rose, Bart.
Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq.
Eric Carrington Smith, Esq.
Henry Frederic Tiarks, Esq.
John Sydney Webb, Esq.
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FIRE ASSURANCES on liberal terms.
LIFE ASSURANCES with or without participation in profits.
LOANS are granted on security of LIFE INTERESTS in connection with Policies of Assurance.
The divisions of Profit take place every Five years.
At the last division of Profits the Reversionary Bonuses ranged from £1 8s. to over £6 per cent. per annum on the original sum assured, according to the age of the Policy and of the Life Assured.
The Company have on their books Policies, the Reversionary Bonuses on which average within a trifle of £3 per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.
A large participation in Profits, with exemption, under Royal Charter, from the liabilities of partnership;—the guarantee of the invested Capital-Stock, and all the real improvements in modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of MORE THAN A CENTURY AND A-HALF.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
A Prospectus, Table of Bonus, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.
E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

105,000 ACCIDENTS
FOR WHICH
TWO MILLIONS
HAVE BEEN PAID AS
COMPENSATION
BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Paid-up and Invested Funds, £260,000.
Premium Income £235,000.
CHAIRMAN — HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents,
Or West End Office:—8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing Cross; or at the
HEAD OFFICE:—64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1829.
PATRONS.
His Grace The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY. | His Grace The ARCHBISHOP of YORK.
PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP of LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—The Very Rev. the DEAN of WESTMINSTER. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—ROBERT FEW, Esq.
ACTUARY—STEWART HELDER, Esq. PHYSICIAN—Dr. STONE.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION, 1st JUNE, 1884:—

Total Funds	£3,148,166
Total Annual Income	£343,271
Total Amount of Claims upon Death	£2,373,683
Amount of Profits divided at the last Quinquennial Bonus	£437,347

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED AND NO COMMISSION PAID.
BONUS—£437,347 was distributed amongst 7,882 Policies at the Tenth Quinquennial Division of Profits. Of these, 1,070 were then, by means of Bonus, not only altogether freed from the payment of Annual Premiums, but had, in almost every case, additions made to the sums originally assured.
PREMIUMS.—Assurances may be effected to the extent of £7,500 at very moderate Rates of Premium, one-fifth of which may remain a charge upon the Policy, to be repaid wholly or in part at each Quinquennial Division of Profits.
MANAGEMENT.—The total expenses on all accounts were, in the past financial year, £4 5s. 9d. per cent. of the total income.
QUALIFICATION.—The Clergy and such of the Laity as are connected with them by kindred or marriage.
MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary.
Copies of the 55th Annual Report and revised Prospectus, Forms of Proposals, &c., may be had on application to the Office, 1 & 2, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Authorised Capital, £3,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £625,000.

The SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY was held in the Royal Hotel, 53, Princes Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, April 1st, in terms of the Constitution of the Company, DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq., Chairman of the General Court of Directors, in the Chair.

A Report by the Directors was submitted, showing the following results for the year 1883:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The net premiums received during the year 1883, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to £1,107,745 9s. 9d.

The net losses by fire during the year were, after deducting re-insurances, £672,825 13s. 10d.

This embraces not merely all losses actually ascertained and paid, but a full estimate of all claims that had arisen prior to December 31st.

The Fire Funds, after payment of the Dividend and Bonus after-mentioned, and irrespective of the Paid-up Capital, are as follow:—

Reserve	£1,170,000	0	0
Premium Reserve	369,248	9	11
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	52,986	15	3
	£1,592,235	5	2

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

894 NEW POLICIES were issued during the year, assuring...	£814,819	0	0
The NEW PREMIUMS on which amount to the sum of	29,572	1	5
During the year 296 deaths, by which 397 policies emerged, were proved, and 16 endowments matured. The sums which thus became payable, after deducting re-assurances, amounted with bonus additions to the sum of	346,122	4	4
The Income for the year of the Life Branch from premiums and interest amounted to	471,407	15	7

In the ANNUITY BRANCH 83 Bonds were granted, securing immediate annuities to the amount of £6,390 12s. 7d. yearly, and survivorship annuities to the amount of £855 yearly for which the Company received the sum of £59,520 11s. 6d. by single payment, and £109 12s. 6d. by annual premium.

During the year 57 annuities have fallen in, relieving the Company of the sum of £4,087 9s. 8d. yearly.

The LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,340,918	11	2
The ANNUITY FUND now amounts to	500,275	17	11

The Report was approved of, and there was declared on the old shares and on those new shares the calls made on which were fully paid on July 1st, 1883, a dividend of £1 per share, and a bonus of 10s. per share, both free of income-tax, one-half of the dividend and the whole bonus being payable on April 5th current, and the other half of the dividend to be paid on October 6th next. There was also declared on those new shares, the calls made on which were payable by instalment after July last, a dividend of 10s. per share, to be paid on October 6th, leaving to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account a balance of £52,985 15s. 3d.

In terms of a motion submitted by the Directors, it was resolved that there may be appointed annually two shareholders' auditors, being themselves shareholders, whose duty it shall be to report to the annual meeting on the balance sheets and accounts.

The meeting then elected Julius H. Beilby, Esq., and James Romanes, Esq., C.A., as shareholders' auditors for the current year.

The following Gentlemen were elected

EXTRAORDINARY AND ORDINARY DIRECTORS:—

1. EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.	2. ORDINARY DIRECTORS OF THE EDINBURGH BOARD.	3. ORDINARY DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON BOARD.
Sir WALTER JAMES, Bart.	CHARLES B. LOGAN, Esq.	CHARLES ALEXANDER CATER, Esq.
Sir JOHN MARJORIBANKS, Bart.	Hon. HENRY J. MONCREIFF.	Hon. CHARLES NAPIER LAWRENCE.
Sir ROBERT HAY, Bart.	JOHN WHARTON TOD, Esq.	QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Directors of the Company, the Local Boards and Agents, and the officials, and was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1884.

PRESIDENT.

His Grace the DUKE of ROXBURGHE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Grace the DUKE of SUTHERLAND, K.G. His Grace the DUKE of ABERCORN, K.G.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Sir Walter James, Bart.
Sir Robert Hay, Bart.
Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore.
Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.
Right Hon. Lord Wolverton.
Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.
Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P.

GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq., Chairman.

London.

JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MORRISON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Baron John H. W. Schröder.
Pascoe du Pré Grenfell, Esq.
George Garden Nicol, Esq.
Alexander H. Campbell, Esq.
Richard Brandt, Esq.
George Young, Esq.
John Sanderson, Esq.
Quintin Hogg, Esq.
Charles W. Mills, Esq.
Hon. Charles Napier Lawrence.
Charles Alexander Cater, Esq.

MANAGER OF LIFE DEPARTMENT AND ACTUARY.—Henry Cockburn. SECRETARY.—F. W. Lance.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—A. H. Hassell, M.D.; R. C. Cream, M.D.; Hermann Weber, M.D.

SOLICITOR.—Sir W. R. Drake.

Edinburgh.

J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq.
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
George Auldjo Jamieson, Esq.
Frederick Pitman, Esq.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq.
Ralph Dundas, Esq.
John Wharton Tod, Esq.
Hon. Henry J. Moncreiff.
Sir James H. Gibson-Craig, Bart.
Right Hon the Earl of Elgin.
Thomas Clark, Esq.
Charles B. Logan, Esq.

MANAGER.—A. Gillies Smith, F.R.S.E. SECRETARY.—Philip R. D. Maclagan. ACTUARY.—David Chisholm.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—John Moir, M.D., F.R.C.P. SOLICITORS.—J. and F. Anderson, W.S.

MANAGER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.—G. H. Burnett. FOREIGN SUB-MANAGER.—Philip Winsor.

AUDITOR.—James Haldane, C.A.

CHIEF OFFICES:

LONDON: 61, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. EDINBURGH: 64, PRINCES STREET.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E.C.

FUNDS, 1884.

Assets	**£3,491,376**	**16**	**0**
Life Assurance and Annuity Funds ...	**3,391,789**	**3**	**9**
Annual Income	**685,379**	**0**	**10**

During the year 7,340 proposals were made to the Society for assuring the sum of £2,559,691, and 6,264 policies were issued, assuring an amount of £2,199,195. The immediate annuities granted during the year were for the yearly payment of £9,074 15s. 2d.

The income received from premiums, after deducting the amount paid for re-assurance, was £547,434 4s. 8d., of which £77,378 3s. 1d. was in premiums for the first year of assurance.

The balance of the interest account amounted to £137,934 16s. 2d., which, together with the receipt from premiums, raised the income of the Society for the year to £685,369 0s. 10d.

The claims paid by the Society during the year were for £244,972 18s. 7d., under Life Assurance policies (of which £1,500 was re-assured), and for £102,807 2s. 1d. as Endowments. The sum of £45,764 7s. 1d. was paid for the surrender of policies.

The Society also grant Loans upon Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, Life Interests, and Reversions.

Prospectuses, Reports, and Proposal Forms can be obtained on application to the Society's Agents and Branch Offices, or to

JOSEPH ALLEN, *Secretary.*

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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GRATIS.

Reviews.

RICHARD HAMPOLE'S PSALTER.[*]

Students of English philology will welcome the appearance of another important specimen of our language of the first half of the fourteenth century—the period when "Middle English," having recovered from the adverse influences of the reign of Henry III., was just merging into the "New "English." Several of Hampole's writings have already been published. Dr. Richard Morris edited *The Pricke of Conscience* for the Philological Society rather more than twenty years ago, and the Early English Text Society brought out in 1866 a collection of Hampole's minor treatises, edited by Mr. Prebendary Perry, of Lincoln.

The dialect in which Hampole's works were composed is the Northumbrian. The original tongue of Northumbria was that of the Angles. In the seventh and eighth centuries Northumbria was the home of learning and culture, and Anglian was for the time the prevailing language of literature. Hence the term "English" applied to the speech of the whole country. The inroads of the Danes left their mark on the Anglian dialect of Northumbria, which is partly represented at the present day by what we call Lowland Scotch. The Northumbrian in which Hampole wrote bears the strongest evidence of this Scandinavian influence, while his works afford ample illustration of the great inroad of French words into England that began in the reign of Edward I.

The philosophical interest of the present volume is greatly enhanced by the Glossarial Index, which might, however, with advantage, have been made somewhat fuller—so as, for instance, to include such words as "neste" and "whall" (Ps. cxxxii. 3, comm.). It has been revised and completed by Professor Skeat, of Cambridge, who has also prefixed to it some valuable remarks on Northern dialectical forms. The text of the present work is based on a MS. in University College Library at Oxford, exhibiting the purest dialect of Northern Yorkshire. Two other MSS., upon which great reliance has been placed in the formation of the text, are also distinctly Northern in character. Besides these three, eleven other MSS., belonging to a later period, have been collated, all of which, with one exception, are written in a mixed dialect.

There seems at least some reason to think that Hampole's translation of the Psalter had considerable influence upon the version now most commonly used amongst us. A remarkable instance of identity of phraseology, specially mentioned in the introduction to this volume, is to be found in Ps. xxxv. 10 (P. Bk. xxxvi. 9). But strong points of similarity are also noticeable throughout. Within the compass of quite a few pages selected at random we have observed many examples. Here are one or two (the spelling is modernised): "The unrighteous shall be punished: and the seed "of [the] wicked shall perish" (xxxvi. 30; our xxxvii. 29); "For my wickednesses overgone are "my head: as [a] heavy burden heaped they are "on me" (xxxvii. 4; our xxxviii. 4); "But I as "deaf heard nought: and as [a] dumb [man] "opening not his mouth" (ver. 14); "I said, Lord "have mercy of me: heal my soul for I sinned till "(= against) thee" (xl. 4; our xli. 4); "Mine "enemies said ills till me: when shall he die, and "his name shall perish?" (ver. 5); "If we have "forgotten the name of our God, and if we "outspread our hands to [an] alien god," &c. (xliii. 22; our xliv. 21); "Thou lovedst righteousness "and hatedst wickedness: therefore anointeth thee "God, thy God, with the oil of joy before thy "fellows" (xliv. 9; our xlv. 8). These few examples will afford a very fair idea of the relation in which Hampole's and our Prayer-Book versions stand to each other.

The task of editing this work of a Yorkshire worthy like Richard Hampole may well have been a labour of love to one of his fellow-countrymen. But Mr. Bramley knows, too, how to prize the treasures of mediæval devotion as part of the natural heritage of English Churchmen. The commonly-received view of the condition of the Church before the Reformation is that it was so overgrown with corruptions of doctrine and practice, and that true religion was so obscured with formalism, as not only to justify, but even to necessitate, the violent and revolutionary changes of three centuries ago. That is a theory which at all events receives no sort of support from the fact that a work so full of sound and godly doctrine, of spiritual earnestness and of pious devotion, as this Psalter of Richard Hampole, was the product of the very age which it has been the too common custom to contemn as bereft of genuine religious feeling.

Mr. Bramley says that Hampole's works "exhibit the better and more spiritual side of one "of the movements which led up to the Reformation." We are wholly unaware of any true sense in which this relation of the Yorkshire hermit to the Church Revolution of the sixteenth century can be affirmed. At any rate, Hampole's writings are, as Mr. Bramley remarks, "free from the abnormal "doctrines and political extravagances which "initiated the teaching of the Lollards." There is, in fact, absolutely nothing to be found in Hampole's teaching, as it is here clearly summarised, that is not wholly consistent with the belief of an orthodox Churchman of his age. It doubtless suited the purpose of writers like Foxe to class Hampole with Wiclif and the Lollards; but it is hardly necessary to observe that Foxe's statements on any subject are not, as a rule, models of accuracy.

As much as is known of the life of Richard Rolle of Hampole Mr. Bramley tells very simply and touchingly. The particulars of the narrative are chiefly derived from the Office compiled for his Festival in anticipation of his Canonisation. A famous preacher and venerated hermit in Yorkshire, his death took place on the 29th of September, 1349. He was born near Pickering, and was sent to Oxford, whence he returned home at the age of nineteen, and shortly afterwards became a hermit. For a time he was sheltered in the house of John de Dalton, and he preached his first sermon at the neighbouring parish church. It has been thought, but without due warrant, that he belonged to the Austin friars. We read of the watchings and fastings, the prayers and tears, the early trials and struggles, which accompanied the beginning of his conversion. Of his progress in the contemplative life he tells us with remarkable definiteness. It was a period of three years all but three or four months from the beginning of the alteration in his life to "the opening of the "heavenly door;" and then after a year, "I was," he says, "sitting in a certain chapel, and being "much delighted with the sweetness of prayer "or meditation, suddenly I felt in me a strange "and pleasant heat." Mr. Bramley goes on to relate that for some time Richard was in doubt as to the nature of this heat, and often felt his breast to see if it could arise from any outward cause. But he was convinced that it was purely a gift from his Maker. After this he believed he heard celestial music. These matters, however, he kept secret, for fear of vainglory. In this uninterrupted joy he remained to the end of his days. He travelled about labouring for the salvation of souls, turning great numbers to God, and comforting many by his advice and prayers, among whom was Dame Margaret Kyrkby, a devout woman of Anderby, for whom most likely the present work was written. He is said to have "reposed in our Lord, full of sanctity of life and "venerable old age."

We may judge of the spirit in which this holy man studied the Psalter by what he says of it in his prologue:—"Truly this shining book is a "chosen song before God; also a lamp lightening "our life, the health of a sick heart, and honey to "a bitter soul." The key to the interpretation of the Psalter he finds in the fact that "the matter of "this book is Christ and His Spouse, that is "Holy Church, or each righteous man's soul." Of his own Commentary he goes on to say, "In this work I seek no strange English, "but lightest (*i.e.* clearest) and commonest, "and such as is most like to the Latin." The translation is, indeed, as close a rendering of the Vulgate as could be. A couple of specimens must suffice:—*Dominus virtutum nobiscum: susceptor noster deus iacob.* "Lord of vertus with "us: our uptakere god of iacob." So, for *adiuuabit eam deus mane diluculo*, we have "help "sall it god at morne in the dagheynge (dawn)."

The diction is full of what to modern ears seem quaint and curious expressions, such as "bedel" for "herald"; "iogulors" (jugglers) for "impostors"; "kart" for "chariot"; "curlu" for "quail"; "orgoyn" and "orgyn" for "musical "instrument" where we have "harp"; "his "smale" for "his little ones"; and many more. Interesting, however, as the book is philologically, its chief value is as a spiritual and devotional exposition.

There are numerous passages in the Commentary of great beauty. Take the gloss on Ps. xxxv. 10 "For with Thee is the well of life," &c. (our Ps. xxxvi. 9):—"Crist, with the and in the, well "is of life, that is, bigynnynge of all godis: and "in thi light, that is, in the light of ioy that "we sall haf of the, we sall se light, "that is, the fadere, and the sune, and "the haly gast, in endles light." The explanation of Ps. xliv. (xlv.) abounds in devout thoughts. On ver. 2, for instance:—"My tonge is pen of the haly gaste, and I am "noght bot as his instrument, whaim he ledis as "he will." Again, on ver. 7 ("folke sall vndire "the fall, in hertis of the enmys of kynge"—in our Prayer-Book, "the people shall be subdued "unto thee: even in the midst among the King's "enemies"):—"in hertis, for thai heghid (raised) "thaim agayns crist, thare thai sall fall bifore "him. of the enmys of kynge . . . swa (so) that "thai be of fas (foes) made frendis." Once more, on ver. 9 he says, "thou god the son, thi god the "fadire enoynt the man: kynge and prest he made "the with the oile of ioy, for purte (purity) of "consciens in fulnes of grace, bifor thi felaghis "(fellows), apostles and other halymen, in (on) "whaim fra the rennys (runs) grace." Of the queen "on the right hand" (ver. 11), he says, "This quene is halykirke, or a cristen manys "saule, that standis vpright in his luf at his "right syde, that is, in hope of endles ioy: "in clathynge gilt, that is in goed werkis "done in charite . . . . . gold of apostils, "sendel (silk) of martirs, gemmys of virgyns, "purpire of thaim that lifis in chastite and in "penaunce." On Ps. lii. 1 (liii. 1) he truly observes that the man who denies God is "ilkan (each) that "lifis ill," because "he sayde in his herte, thof he "dare not say in his mouth, god is noght." Ps. cxxvi. 3 (cxxvii. 3) he interprets to mean that it is vain to rise before daylight, that is, before Christ, "as he dos that settis him bifore crist, couaytand "(coveting) to be heghe (high) here, thare (where) "crist was meke." And on Ps. cxxxii. 2 (cxxxiii. 2) he observes:—"Aaron is crist: in (on) his "heuyd is oyntment, for in him wonys (dwells) "the godhede, and fra him come the halygast in "his berde, that is, in stalworth men and "haly," &c.

We must not extend our quotations farther Mr. Bramley will have his reward for the pains he has bestowed on this work in the knowledge that he has conferred a real boon on Churchmen. We can only trust that his hope of finding the original MS. of this Psalter may be fulfilled. Before concluding we have just one or two contributions to make to the list of errata:—On p. 163, Ps. xliv. 1 c. for "and^2" read "and^3"; on p. 227, Ps. lxv. 10, for "snare · thou" read "snare : thou"; on p. 229, Ps. lxvi. 4, for "enennes" read "euennes"; and on p. 449, Ps. cxxxi. 1, for "mansuetudins" read "mansuetudinis."

[*] *The Psalter and certain Canticles, with Translation and Exposition in English.* By Richard Rolle of Hampole. Edited from MSS. by the Rev. H. R. Bramley, with an Introduction and Glossary.—Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1884.

MR. MALLOCK ON ATHEISM.[*]

Atheism and the Value of Life is a somewhat grandiloquent title for a volume of republished reviews which on their first appearance professed to deal with less important subjects. Nor are we ourselves able to discover in them that embodiment of a consecutive train of thought which Mr. Mallock claims for his really disconnected essays. But while they dealt in their original shape with differing topics, through them all runs a train of thought consistent if not consecutive; and whatever it is of which Mr. Mallock has to treat, he keeps always before him his one guiding idea that the battle which Christianity now has to wage is not against Deism, but against Atheism. The Natural Christianity of which he speaks "makes science the interpreter of "the truths apprehended by faith, not faith the "interpreter of truths apprehended by science;" and the first legitimate fruit of the modern Atheistic pietism he finds in George Eliot. Another subject of his essays is the late Professor Clifford, a remarkable man, but at the same time a man who is not condemned by Mr. Mallock with undue severity as "a contemptuous and obtrusive "denier of God, of soul, and of immortality." It is in the consideration that we are in these latter days brought face to face with such avowed teachers of Atheism that we recognise the great change which has of late years come over the struggle, ever renewed though in a fresh form, between truth which is one and falsehood which is many. There are many things in Mr. Mallock's writings to which we cannot lend a cordial assent; but on the main question he is thoroughly sound, and his advocacy is most powerful and in these days most valuable. The miserable failure of the advocates of Natural Religion to suggest anything in any way adequate to supply the place of that which they would take from Christians is eloquently exposed. Not only when dealing with avowed advocates of the hopeless creed which we are now so often invited to substitute for that of the Apostles, but also when noting their influence on the current literature of the day, all that Mr. Mallock writes is well worth reading. Of the five essays here reprinted the first deals, as we have said, with Professor Clifford; the second, which is perhaps the most interesting of them all, treats of the Poet Laureate as the representative of the spirit of a former generation, "the modern "religious spirit springing from the human heart "and sunning itself with historical Christianity," which is pictured "imperfectly, it is true, but "still historically, as taking science by the hand "and with its aid setting to reform the world." The distinction which the critic draws between the characteristic poet of the earlier days of Victoria and the characteristic prose-writer of her later reign is thus happily summed up:—

> Mr. Tennyson has ever tried to discern God through the material universe. It is George Eliot's endeavour to show us that we can do without Him. Both treat the affections as the chief treasures of life; but Mr. Tennyson makes these the germ of faith, George Eliot makes them the end of it.

Epigram is not always a safe weapon, and there is a dangerous charm in antithesis. But we venture to think that there is a profound truth, of which the readers of the present day are but too likely to lose sight, in the following antithetic epigram:—

> The Christ of the Christian Church says, "If a man love father and mother more than Me, he is not worthy of Me." The Christ of George Eliot says the exact opposite, "A man is not worthy of Me unless he love Me less than father or mother."

While doing full justice to the "solemn "eloquence" with which the accomplished writer whom he is reviewing enforced her view of the "religion of humanity," Mr. Mallock protests with hardly less solemn eloquence against the fallacies which underlie that all too popular creed —against "the golden falsehoods, the heroic "flatteries with which certain philosophers would "now disturb our view of the human race."

His estimate of George Eliot is summed up with all the uncompromising vigour of language for which he is famous, in a striking passage, in which he works out and elaborates his theory that "she is the first *godless* writer of fiction that has "appeared in England; perhaps, in the sense in "which we use the expression, the first that has "appeared in Europe." What that sense is he explains in an eloquent passage unfortunately too long to extract, but the sum of which is that "we use *godless* in a literal sense, and divested of "all vindictive feeling." The godless writer to whom he refers does not so much deny as skilfully ignore Him, and transfers silently to man the glory and devotion which Christianity gives to God.

The critic's next article treats of that "sad and "singular book *Natural Religion*," which he maintains is both in its argument and its spirit a complete and unconscious condemnation of the earlier and more famous work by the same author, *Ecce Homo*. During the seventeen years which elapsed between the two publications, there has been a striking evolution of the idea of Natural Christianity. In the earlier work "the existence "of a personal God, the immortality of the soul, "and some special mission deputed by God to "Christ" were not disputed. But in the pages of *Natural Religion* a change has come over the spirit of the writer's dream. That change is pointed out by Mr. Mallock with much force and eloquence, and the intellectual tangle in which the learned professor involves himself is unsparingly exposed. The fifth essay is reprinted from the *Nineteenth Century*, as the first four are from the *Edinburgh Review*, and in it the critic administers a severe shaking to Miss Bevington, who had taken up the cudgels in defence of Atheism in the former periodical, and had ventured to criticise with some ferocity Mr. Mallock's more famous work, *Is Life worth Living?*

[*] *Atheism and the Value of Life.* By W. H. Mallock.—London: R. Bentley and Son, 1884.

LIVES OF EMINENT CHURCHMEN.[*]

The two volumes relating to Fuller, in Mr. Hodges' new series of *Lives of Eminent English Churchmen*, contain respectively 483 and 522 pages; and we have no hesitation in maintaining that their compiler might well have compressed, and ought to have compressed, all that he had to say in about half the space. There is a total of forty-one chapters in the two volumes, in which much diffuseness and a constant repetition of the same statement often make the book a very weariness both to body and soul.

The life and works of Fuller are so well known, by both old and new editions, his wise and witty sayings have been so often alluded to and admired; the pith of many of his writings has so frequently been made use of where it was of direct historical or theological value, that much of Mr. Morris Fuller's labour is simply labour in vain—a work of supererogation. He has produced a verbose book, which is at once ponderous and tiresome to read; for his style is anything but good, being often disfigured by very slipshod writing and much literary overloading by collateral subjects dragged in head and shoulders without either point or purport. What has Mr. Pelham Dale, sometime of St. Vedast, London, or William Pitt at a

[*] *The Life, Times, and Writings of Thomas Fuller, D.D.* By the Rev. Morris Fuller, M.A. In Two Vols.—London: John Hodges, 1884.

The Life of Samuel Seabury, D.D., First Bishop of Connecticut, &c. By E. Edwards Beardsley, D.D.—London: John Hodges, 1884.

University Sermon, or Mr. Loftie at the Savoy, to do with Dr. Fuller? What has the slipshod and perfectly inaccurate tirade about Rome on p. 17, vol. ii., to do with Dr. Fuller also? The "per- "sonal infallibility of the occupant of St. Peter's" is *not*, as Mr. Fuller fondly imagines, a Roman Catholic doctrine, as any Roman priest would tell him—though the "official infallibility" may be. Again, is Mr. Morris Fuller at all aware that in Dean Goulburn's *Life of Herbert de Losinga, First Bishop of Norwich*, both the Assumption and Immaculate Conception of the B.V. *were* taught here in England, in a sermon to his flock, by that literary and very eminent prelate at least eight centuries ago? Anyhow, he should have avoided the inexact verbiage referred to, which only serves to show his want of sound knowledge and to get himself laughed at; for no competent theologian can rebut an argument or repudiate a thesis until the argument has been exactly stated and the thesis faithfully written, neither of which the author has attempted or done. Mr. Fuller's knowledge of the family genealogy of Fuller may be great; but his knowledge of theology is comparatively small and quite inadequate for the occasion. We venture to believe that were he asked—without book, or Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*—to formulate the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, as held by Rome, he might blunder like a schoolboy over the *pons asinorum*. The so-called appeal to Primitive Antiquity (p. 231, vol. i.), when duly analysed, is little more than "bottled moonshine." England to-day does not appeal merely to the laws of the Heptarchy, but to the statute-book of Victoria. If *pari passu* we believe in a Church, it must be one that lives, one that is as well able now to "determine controversies" as was the Church of St. Irenæus's day, or that of St. Ambrose or of St. Gregory the Great. For, moreover, *whose* opinion and judgment regarding the Primitive Church is to be taken?—yours, ours, Spurgeon's, Loyson's, the Pope's, the Greek Patriarch's, or the Privy Council's.

Moreover, Mr. Fuller's repetitions are wearisome, and of original research there is simply none. About eight times throughout the two volumes we are told that Dr. Fuller's uncle was Bishop Davenant; about thirteen times we are reminded that Fuller was tutor to one of the Stuart Princesses, and about twenty-one times we are informed that Dr. Peter Heylin—a very high-principled and eminent man—was Thomas Fuller's great literary opponent.

A plain record of the Doctor's life and works—apart from the confusing and not-too-clearly arranged record of political events, drawn up in terse language, and on which, before publication, Alexander Pope's "Art of Blotting" had been faithfully and sternly exercised—would have been very acceptable. We get all this, it is true, but there are so many words and long sentences and interminable disputations, and alien persons and subjects, introduced, that, in justice to our readers and ourselves, we are bound to pronounce these two volumes not a success. They distinctly lack precision, point, and compactness. But the portrait is good.

Fuller was a wit, a poet, something of a theologian, a fair historian, an epigrammatic scholar, and a good writer of the English language of his own day. He lived in disturbed and stirring times, suffering for his loyalty and attachment to the Established Church, bearing his difficulties manfully, and was in ability a head and shoulders taller than several of his contemporaries. His various books are still deservedly popular, and his clever and pointed sayings still cherished. Mr. Morris Fuller's volumes will do something to sustain the old Doctor's well-deserved popularity, but they might have done much more.

The misprints and *errata* of the book—which does not lead off the series well—are grave and numerous, and the want of an Index is undoubted.

The Life of Samuel Seabury, First Bishop of Connecticut, as a literary production is much better. Both in plan, method, and execution it is a creditably-written biography. It is dry, because the subject is dry. There is, it cannot be denied, an entire absence of enthusiasm and spirituality about it; nevertheless, as showing the difficulties which were experienced in securing the Episcopal succession for America, it is not only not wanting in interest, but contains numerous documents of a certain historical importance. The author is largely indebted to Wilberforce's book on the American Church, and to Dr. Grub, of Aberdeen, whose *History of the Church of Scotland* deserves much commendation for its moderation and learning. As to other materials, he has taken in a wide range.

When the Church of England was legally settled in 1559, no idea of bestowing the Episcopate on persons abroad was even entertained. The National Church had been made expressly for the English nation. Wants beyond its own particular confines were not for a moment considered. Under Laud an attempt was made to start a new communion on Church-of-England principles for Virginia, for thither many younger members of old English families had taken their way before the Great Rebellion triumphed; and under Queen Anne, fifty years afterwards, another similar attempt failed.

All credit in what was effected from Scotland is due to the devoted Scotch prelates and pastors—a mere uninfluential and persecuted handful which no anti-Stuart policy could wholly root up and destroy. All credit is due likewise to Samuel Seabury himself—resolute, high-principled, patient, and orthodox. If he had had his way the fatal error of abolishing the Athanasian Creed and further watering-down the Ordination offices, and the mutilation of the other Creeds, would not have been carried In these particulars restoration is an essential policy.

All this is here set forth with singular clearness. The author's style is plain, unvarnished, and unadorned. He has done his work well, and told his story satisfactorily: and has given us a compendious and valuable book, full of facts and useful documents, which ought to find a place on the shelves of all English Churchmen.

The "Index" is full and well done. A good portrait would have greatly added to the value of the volume.

A FRENCHMAN ON GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.*

Fas est et ab hoste doceri is the motto which Père Didon ought to have placed upon his title-page. It is more than doubtful whether his book on *The Germans*, which created so profound a sensation on its first appearance in Paris, is calculated to produce a similar sensation in England. But it was at all events worth translating, and though we cannot say that Mr. R. L. De Beaufort, who has taken the task in hand, has shown himself fully competent to the performance of it, there is very much in his version which will prove attractive to the thoughtful English reader. We must at the same time own to a wish that the task of translating it had fallen into more competent hands. Such sentences as that in which the unhappy French author is made to tell his readers with regard to patriotism that, "Like every passion, "it has its exigencies, and I have treated it with "respect even in its umbrageous susceptibilities," and that in which a German professor is described as going on "in an impassible tone," are serious stumbling blocks in the way of an English readers' appreciation of Père Didon's impassioned rhetoric; nor can we regard the translator as entirely free from responsibility for that remarkable and unfortunate reference to "the *domes* of "Cologne, Westminster, and Notre Dame" which we find in the fourteenth chapter. It is the more unfortunate that the task of translation should have fallen into such incompetent hands when we call to mind that the writer's own style is, even if reproduced in a more effective manner, little adapted for an English audience. The curse of fine language and of rhetorical fluency which weighs so heavily on all French writers on serious subjects rests heavy on his soul, and no more cruel kindness could be rendered to such a writer than a faithful, an injudiciously faithful, rendering of his *ipsissima verba* such as we find in the volume before us. This is the more to be regretted, as there is a great deal in the book which is worth reading, though we should be sorry to pledge our assent to all that it contains. Père Didon has taken great pains in the preparation of it, and it is his misfortune, not his fault, that he should believe that in the United States "religion is looked "upon as one of the highest social forces," and should be so entirely ignorant as to the working of our English University system, to which he is of necessity compelled to make more than one reference. It is, *inter alia*, certainly surprising to find him complaining that would-be barristers are compelled to avoid the English Universities, and to enter at once special schools which give professional training for the Bar!

It is not, however, with higher education in England, but with higher education in Germany, that the present volume is concerned, and its main object is to record the result of its author's travels through Germany, undertaken with a view of ascertaining "how far that country "had succeeded in solving the problem of uni- "versal intellectual culture." The mere statement of such a problem is sufficient to show how insoluble it is, but there can be no doubt that Germany has gone further towards its solution than the author's own country. This is the truth, the painful truth, which he has to impress on his countrymen; and it is amusing to see how he endeavours to gild the bitter pill, and to reconcile his advocacy of German institutions with his patriotic impressions of the superiority of France in all other respects. He has carefully to balance every reference to the superiority of the German system, and to those features in the German character which have rendered their system possible, against highflown eulogies of the courage and virtue, the quickness and the generosity of his fellow-countrymen. But the lesson which underlies all that he has to say is, that the German race has preserved that which France has unfortunately lost, the spirit of respect and passive obedience which does not criticise but obeys. This is the secret of the wonderful machine with which Moltke and Bismarck have worked such marvels, and all through Père Didon's book we meet with an undercurrent of lamentation that his own people, combining though they do all the merits of the children of the Crusaders and the children of Voltaire, have not yet learnt this salutary lesson. But while desiring to impress upon his countrymen the advantages in many respects of the following of the Teutonic example, the reverend Father has a keen sense of the ludicrous as well as of the striking element in the Teutonic character. He makes up to himself for the unwilling panegyrics which he is forced to pass upon much which he found excellent in his experience of German Universities by many sarcastic references to the inconsistencies of the national character of his country's rivals. He shows a keen sense of enjoyment in contrasting the ideal German of the poet, "With his blue eyes always raised towards his "dull grey skies in search of stars," and the real German, whose eyes "are cast on the ground in "search of the best path to pursue," and points out how the passionate singer of Schiller's great hymn in glorification of the brotherhood of the human race is less inclined than any other man in Europe to sacrifice his material interests to a policy of sentiment. But the concessions which he makes to the patriotic feelings of his countrymen do in reality but serve to emphasise his sense of the superiority of their rivals in all educational matters. It is really only in reference to such matters that he draws the contrast; and, though the book is entitled *The Germans*, a more suitable title for it would have been "The "Higher Education of Germany." In order to be able to discuss the subject intelligently Père Didon enrolled himself among the students of a German University, and we have thus the rare advantage of a sketch of the German system of University education from the point of view of an intelligent outsider who is not compelled to evolve from his self-consciousness the system which he professes to criticise. The sketches of "The Master's Lecture" and of the Seminary—which has, we believe, been recently reproduced at Oxford as an adjunct to historical study—are very valuable in this respect, but we have unfortunately not room to quote either. Père Didon is specially impressed by the wisdom with which Germany gives a legitimate place in primary schools to religion and its ministers, contrasting this enlightened view with the narrow prejudice against religion which underlies the French system. Hardly less vigorous is his protest against the "foolishly encyclopædic" programme of the French baccalaureate, and not even the translator has been able to rob of its sting his happy epigram that "being conversant "with every branch of learning at seventeen is "the sure means of being ignorant of everything "at forty."

Next to the lesson of obedience which the author brought back from the other side of the Rhine is the lesson of organisation which is taught by the example of Germany; where, as Père Didon remarks in a kind of despairing admiration, "all "social forces, religion, science, arms, fortune, "nobility, seem so arranged as to ensure the "greatness of the country." He believes that this happy result is due to the Universities, which he regards as the keystone of the German Empire, making up for the want of unity in territory, in race, in doctrines, and in religion which have rendered the triumph of German patriotism over the particularism of the minor States so remarkable. It is this organisation which he wishes to transfer to his own country, and a Universal College of France, supported by the Catholic hierarchy, and governed by a council recruited among the titular professors, but presided over by a high Minister of State, is his ideal means of procuring *la revanche*, to which he looks forward as eagerly as the most deliberately Chauvinist of his fellow-countrymen.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

Time flies fast, and it seems but a few weeks ago that Dr. Barry was sent forth amid the heartfelt prayers and the fervent good wishes of all English Churchmen to preside as Metropolitan of New South Wales and Primate of Australia over the daughter Churches which England has planted beyond the sea. And now we find upon our table for review a volume of sermons which are the firstfruits of his work at the Antipodes. The words spoken by the Bishop on his first coming amongst his fellow-Churchmen in the far-off lands committed to his charge are full of interest; and even if the sermons themselves were less worthy than they are of the occasion which called them forth, that occasion itself would have ensured for them an attentive hearing. "Thank God and take "courage" was the appropriate text which he selected for the sermon preached in the Cathedral of Adelaide on his first setting foot on the Australian shore and joining in the worship of the Australian Church. Perhaps, as he says, the thoughts suggested by it lie near the surface, but not the less are they worthy of being set forth in the impressive and eloquent language of the gifted Prelate to whom that great charge has been committed. Thankfulness and courage were good lessons for him to teach on his first landing, and the imperious necessity of work on which he enlarged at the thanksgiving service at the Cathedral of Sydney on the day of his landing there, stamped as it is on the life of our great colonies, is hallowed and sanctified when treated as he then treated it, as a motive for our being fellow-workers with God. Passing over the sermon preached on the day of public mourning for the Duke of Albany, which is doubly interesting as exemplifying the bond of union between the Colonies and the Mother Country, which we trust will never be broken, we next come to the series of discourses delivered in Sydney Cathedral at the services during Passion Week, which were remarkable as collecting together great crowds of men who were by no means in the habit of coming to church on weekdays. In these the lessons of the Passion are eloquently enforced, but there is not so much to distinguish them from similar sermons preached in England. But that on the greatness of the Royalty of Christ has special value and appropriateness as preached on the day of the Bishop's enthronement, a day which we believe will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Sydney.

The volume of extracts from the MS. notebooks, sermons, private letters, and published works of the late Canon Kingsley, which his widow has compiled, is of rare value and interest. The *Daily Thoughts* show that gifted but not always well-regulated writer at his best; and, while his admirers will find very much in the volume which Messrs. Macmillan have published under this title to delight and encourage them, those who have not been able quite to get over their suspicions of him will be pleased, perhaps surprised, to find how much there is above suspicion in his writings. His vigorous style and his thorough earnestness are admirably represented in the passages here brought together, the selection of which is most creditable to the compiler, and the publishers are also entitled to their share of praise for the manner in which the volume has been got up. A blank space for each day of the year leaves room for a record of those anniversaries which each one of us, unless his life has been exceptionally a dreary and solitary life, has to commemorate; and opposite to each of these blank spaces we find a passage from the author's writings, full of encouragement or of warning. The Church festivals and the Saints' days have, as a rule, quotations specially appropriate to them, while for the other days which make up the ordinary round of daily life a judicious selection has been made of some of the most striking and also of some of the most profitable of the utterances of the gifted writer who being dead yet speaks to us.

A volume of twenty-three short and graphic sermons by a well-known American Ritualist, Dr. F. C. Ewer, entitled *Sanctity* (New York: E. and J. D. Young), deserves special notice. The prefixed "Memoir," pleasantly enough written, is well worthy of a careful perusal, for it obviously gives a just and faithful account of the man. In America, as here, dull commonplace and vapid writing are all too common; so that when an exceptional volume appears—like that before us—it is sure to be welcomed. "Awake, thou that "sleepest," is a very powerful sermon; "The "first sin and its results" is also full of grand and noble sentiments; while two on "Sorrow" are full at once of touching and consoling thoughts. But the gem of the volume is that on "The "Freedom of Death"—very original and singularly impressive. In the philosophy and history of this book there are all the logical inconsistency and want of true breadth so apparent in the ordinary publications of the new and rather superficial school of Ritualists. There are vast assumptions, the dogmatism of private judgment, a distinct ignoring of actual facts, and sometimes very illogical and random conclusions. Yet, for all this, there are at the same time many passages—both eloquent and powerful—of remarkable merit, containing forcible thoughts and very wise and necessary teaching. If throughout the book its author gives occasional evidence of a lack of solid theological training, and is sometimes a little too vague and inaccurate, there stand side by side several examples of rare picturesqueness of diction, and much sound common sense and practical wisdom. He deals powerfully with the unseen world. He was evidently an earnest, hearty, and enthusiastic labourer in the Episcopal Church of America—in which there are so many restorations wanting—and he exercised considerable weight in his own special sphere of work: so that both those who have only heard of him, as well as those who knew him personally, will welcome this book with cordiality, as both acceptable and attractive. It is exceedingly well printed, while the portrait of the author is undoubtedly good.

Anything from the pen of Dr. Trench deserves and is sure to receive wide and hearty recognition. But his little book of *Brief Thoughts and Meditations* (Macmillan), dealing with some passages of Holy Scripture, has an interest of its own in connection with the fact of its appearance just at the time of its revered author's resignation of the Primatial See of Dublin. It will be valued by many not only for its great intrinsic merits, but as a memorial of the good Archbishop's noble career of usefulness in the Church. We know not which of these meditations to single out for special mention, unless it be the last, addressed to the clergy, on "Christ as the Refiner."

Mr. H. de Romestin has edited a neat and handy edition of *The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles* (Parker), the recently discovered ancient Greek MS. upon which Dr. Hayman has just concluded his able commentary in our columns. The present volume includes not only the Text and an English translation, but also an Introduction, a Summary, Notes, and illustrative passages from Holy Scripture, the Epistle of Barnabas, the "Shepherd of Hermas," and the Apostolical Constitutions. To all who are interested in the subject this little work is simply indispensable.

Thoughts and Verses, collected and arranged by Annie Cazenove (Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welch), is prettily got up and dedicated to Miss Yonge. It is made up of extracts from many authors, beginning with St. Thomas à Kempis and descending to Tupper. Faber, Moody and Sankey, John Wesley, and *Hymns Ancient and Modern* all contribute to the *Verses*, so that all readers may find something to suit their taste.

A Life at One Living (Bell and Sons) is from the pleasant pen of Dr. Gatty, the Sub-Dean of York and vicar of Ecclesfield. He was called to that extensive parish in 1839, when only two years in Orders, and is still holding it, full of years and honours. His valuable edition of Hunter's *History of Hallamshire* has abundantly told the history of this ancient district. The present volume is a delightful recapitulation of the chief events in the present incumbency. The parish at his coming comprised a territory of seventy-eight square miles on the moors above Sheffield. The grand mediæval church has a magnificent chancel, the property of the Duke of Norfolk, then, like all lay impropriators at the time, in a lamentable state of neglect. The present sub-division into seven or eight parishes with their respective churches, the removal of old schools and the formation of new ones, the restoration of the interior of the parish church, the bells, the choir, the charities, come before us in a new aspect when comprehended in one man's experience. Dr. Gatty, though a country clergyman, is well versed in men and things. His book is full of anecdotes, some of which are capital. With a deep and kindly insight into human nature, he has the gift of relating his experience in a thoroughly enjoyable style. The high literary reputation of his wife might have left many a man no room to expand in; but Dr. Gatty has made a name for himself, which shines in its own orbit, and will commend this little volume to all who love pleasant reading without a scintilla of polemics. The author can tell of personal interviews with the rival statesmen Disraeli and Gladstone, and it is easy to see his preference of genius to talent. It is really a remarkable book.

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* *The Germans.* By the Rev. Father Didon. Translated by Raphael L. De Beaufort.—London: Wm. Blackwood and Sons, 1884.

The Holy and Profane State, by Thomas Fuller (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.), a well-known and standard book, is here reprinted; but "many "passages and a few chapters" have been excluded as "incompatible with the refined delicacy of "modern manners." This renders the book of less literary value than any old edition. It is clearly and well printed, however, while the prefatory account of the author is sufficient and satisfactory. The wit and wisdom of old Fuller—and his contrast in literary style to much of the modern slip-slop—is at once notable and refreshing. We commend the volume.

We are unable altogether to commend the volume of sermons entitled *Weapons of Christian Warfare* (Hatchards), from the pen of the Rev. W. Thornton, of Kingsthorpe Hall, because, while wanting in dogmatic clearness, they are too often turgid and tainted with Lutheranism, and show that their well-meaning and amiable author has rather thought out a system of theology for himself than adopted that of the Church. He has written clearly, simply—bringing forward suitable illustrations, good moral and religious suggestions, and many needful practical lessons—and has at all events produced a volume for those of his friends left behind which, however deficient in several points, will be read with interest and profit, and no doubt be cherished with affectionate respect.

It was certainly a very unfortunate demon who whispered "Matthew, be a theologian," to Mr. Arnold. He never shows to less advantage than when posing as the candid friend of Christianity and extending to our holy religion a kind of supercilious patronage. Not long since he published a cheap and popular edition of his *Literature and Dogma*, and he has now published a corresponding edition of his apology for that work under the title of *God and the Bible* (Smith, Elder, and Co.). We have so often expressed our opinion of Mr. Arnold's theology that we need hardly repeat it on the present occasion. We can only reiterate our regret that a writer of so much literary skill, and a poet who has contributed to our literature some of the choicest poems that have appeared during the present generation, should so entirely have mistaken his vocation as to rush into theology. In a tone of placid self-satisfaction, by no means unusual in him, though generally veiled by that "pride which apes "humility," he expresses his belief that "a "calmer and a more gradual judgment than that "of the present generation" will recognise that his book has been "an attempt conservative and "an attempt religious." In the name both of conservatism and of religion we may venture to protest against such an assumption. We must disclaim even so valuable a thing as the approval and patronage of Mr. Matthew Arnold, if that approval and patronage are only to be won by a sacrifice of all which more than eighteen centuries of Christian men have held as articles of belief.

The latest issue of the *Diocesan Histories*, Norwich (S.P.C.K.), by Dr. Jessopp, is very interesting, being at once clear and comprehensive. A vast and varied amount of curious information is compressed into a comparatively small compass, while many of the author's remarks and comments appear as just as they are sound. The præ Reformation portion of the book is the best; for much of the information of Elizabeth's Prelates has been passed over and suppressed. The author's account of John Parkhurst is partial, and needs to be further supplemented by the faithful and graphic revelations of the State papers. Moreover, the author seems to forget that of old it was thought far worse to poison a man's soul than to poison his body—a position which, whether inherently right or wrong, at all events entirely explains the ancient dealings with heretics. The tolerationists of the present day do not appear to have as yet apprehended the old standing-point—yet they are every day far harsher with the man who steals a coat than with the man who blasts his neighbour's peace of mind by the infusion of Atheism. Dr. Jessopp's philosophy of history seems as yet unformed and scrappy. He is unable to lay down broad principles and impartially apply them, because such would be far from dovetailing in with many of his comments and reflections. Yet the volume is decidedly able, and will be read with interest widely.

We gravely doubt whether the *Church of England Continuous Sunday Service-Book for* 1885 (Henry Frowde) is really wanted at all. With a little trouble and teaching the most dense and stupid person may be instructed in the use of the ordinary Prayer-Book; while the constant repetition of Matins and Evensong, as printed here, appears unnecessary. It destroys altogether the old notion and idea of what a service should be. During Lent and on Good Friday we get the *Venite, Te Deum,* and *Jubilate* utterly out of place; and the practice of "Table Prayers" indirectly approved every Sunday. The conception of the book is the result of abounding fussiness and the common and mischievous craving after some new thing, now so current and often so mischievous.

In the *Numbered Prayer-Book* (Henry Frowde) which has just been issued, an idea due to Canon Venables, vicar of Great Yarmouth, has been carried out, and consecutive numbers have been attached to each prayer or paragraph that requires them. By this means many people will doubtless be enabled to use the Book of Common Prayer with the least possible trouble who now experience a difficulty in following the service from their inability to turn at once to the particular section of the Prayer-Book being read. The general adoption and use of the *Numbered Prayer-Book* will without question be of very great service.

Mr. Orby Shipley's *Annus Sanctus*, Vol. I. (Burns and Oates), is a collection of translated and original Hymns of the Church for the Ecclesiastical Year. Throughout it displays good judgment, taste, and skill, and has evidently cost the author an immense amount of labour. The system adopted in the general arrangement appears to ourselves excellent; while the genuine hymnological treasures enshrined in it are both numerous and precious. It proves how greatly the Catholic movement has been indebted to those who were originally brought up in the Church of England, and at the same time provides a long list of translators and original hymn-writers, many of whose productions are remarkable for skill and taste. The preface is at once curious and interesting. But it should not be overlooked that several of the examples given—though the editor has drawn a more hard and fast line than the Catholic Church herself—are works, either translated or original, undoubtedly written when their respective authors were Anglicans. Anyhow the book is a weighty and valuable contribution to Christian hymnology, beautifully printed, and highly to be commended.

We must repeat, in reference to the *Second Series of Church Songs* (W. Skeffington and Co.), the very favourable opinion which we expressed of the first series. As in the case of its predecessor, the words of the songs are mainly due to Mr. Baring-Gould, and the music to Mr. Fleetwood Sheppard. Each of the collaborateurs has done his appointed task well, and they may be congratulated on having between them supplied a decided want. Church songs apart from Church hymns—and there is a considerable difference between the two—are very few in number, so that we most gladly welcome this addition to them. Of those comprised in the present series we must single out for special commendation the spirited "Soldiers of the Church," with which it opens, "The Ladder of Gold," "The Prize of "Perseverance," "The River of Life," "The "Martyrs of Japan," and "Run, Christian, Run."

Legenda Monastica (Mowbray and Co.) is a small volume of religious verses, dedicated to Canon Chamberlain of Oxford, and a volume far above the average of such publications. Many of the pieces are of singular beauty, all display poetic skill and sound theological knowledge. The series of poems which gives a name to the book is excellent; while those on Mr. Keble (J. K.), "Spoiling the Egyptians," "St. Alban," and "The Lord showed me a Tree" are full of sound sentiment, pleasing thoughts, and graceful reflections. We heartily wish the book an extended circulation.

The *Childhood of Christ* (National Society's Depository) will be more appreciated for the six beautifully executed chromo pictures than for the text which accompanies them. The former, which include the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation in the Temple, the Flight into Egypt, and Christ among the Doctors, are taken from the works of some of the old masters, and are very fine specimens of chromo-lithography.

A course of addresses delivered at Wokingham in the Lent of 1883 to the Sunday-school teachers and others interested in religious education have been issued under the title of *Evangel and Evangelist* (S.P.C.K.). They will prove suggestive and helpful to those who study them. In *Faithful Soldiers and Servants* we have also a series of addresses specially intended for young men. They are earnest exhortations to accept God's unspeakable gifts, and will, doubtless, fulfil the purpose they were intended to serve.

Types and Antitypes of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (S.P.C.K.) consists of twenty-nine beautifully executed illuminated pages, the borders and initial letters of which have been adapted from an illuminated copy of the Gospels in the British Museum and from other missals of the thirteenth century. Facing each illuminated page is one consisting of hymns bearing on that period of our Lord's life which forms the subject of the illustration. The book is really a work of art.

Some short texts and simple prayers as consolation for the sick and weary and comfort to the dying are given in an admirable little book, *A Friend's Hand* (S.P.C.K.). It is printed in very clear bold type, and will be far more acceptable to those sufferers nearing the end of the journey than a work of larger proportions.

The Churchman's Family Bible and New Testament, with Commentary, Illustrations, and Maps (S.P.C.K.) is a republication in quarto size of the Society's commentary, the commentators including the Bishops of Bedford, Salisbury, Rochester, and Ely, the Rev. W. Benham, and the Rev. G. Currey. The best notes are those on the Hebrews, by the late Canon Ashewell, and on the Revelations, by Dr. Currey.

Up High (Nisbet and Co.) are some friendly words written by the Rev. George Everard, M.A., to those who are within as well as those who are without the fold of Christ. They are thoroughly to the point, and should carry great weight with them.

The Dawn of Day for 1884 (S.P.C.K) contains many good articles on Church history, the abbeys, priories, Cathedrals, and churches of England, and short sermons, which, with the serial story and the large quantity of miscellaneous reading, will make the volume for 1884 an acceptable addition to those which preceded it.

Mamma's Bible Stories, Third Series (by the same publishers), are also very attractive to the eye. The previous series were written more than forty years ago by Mrs. Daniel Wilson; and her daughter has now added this little volume for the use of her own children. The subjects are selected from both Testaments, and are described in simple language.

The work issued by the Systematic Bible-teaching Mission, *Christ an Example for the Young*, has, we notice, reached a second edition, a proof of the favour with which it has been received.

We have also to notice the usual issue of the *Churchman's Almanack*, in broadsheet for the vestry, in large type for the desk or lectern, and in two sizes for the pocket or writing-table. The *Children's Almanac*, in small quarto, is illustrated with six beautiful woodcuts from the Miracles and Parables. The *Churchman's Remembrancer*, a diary in octavo, and the *Parochial Offertory* book are well known. We can recommend *Letts's Rough Diary* (8vo) and *Smith's Pocket Diary* in two sizes.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

CLASSICAL.

Since we last noticed the numerous additions which are made *de die in diem* to the great army of schoolbooks, not a few little volumes have been enlisted in that army. Messrs. Macmillan are, to continue the military metaphor, the most successful of recruiting-sergeants. Four volumes of their *School Class Books* are now on our table. Of these the most important is Dr. Holden's edition of the *Œconomicus of Xenophon*, which is a companion to his edition of the *Hieron* published about a year ago. The editor claims for it a more prominent place as a book for the use of schools and colleges than has hitherto been accorded to it, and maintains its superiority for that purpose over the *Memorabilia* so familiar, we can hardly say with truth so dear, to youthful learners. He dismisses as unworthy of notice the objections which have been taken to it as not being a genuine work of Xenophon, and, though he does not profess to rank it quite so high as it has been ranked by some modern writers, presses very strongly its claims on the reader's attention. His introduction gives a useful general survey of the treatise, and the notes supply a great deal of help—he is himself almost compelled to acknowledge too much help—to the student. An appendix on the text goes, perhaps, more deeply into critical questions than is requisite, having regard to the class of learners for whom the edition is intended; while, on the other hand, the lexical index affords to them a somewhat undue amount of information. A more difficult task has been undertaken by Mr. Lee in his attempt to edit for the first time a popular edition of *Lucretius*. This is confined to the first three books of the philosophic poet, and has the inestimable advantage of Dr. Munro's assistance and his permission to make a free use of his edition. We may, perhaps, question the editor's statement that "a knowledge of Lucretius is absolutely indis-"pensable to a right understanding of Virgil," but the claims of the author of the *De Rerum Natura* on our attention, both as a poet and as a philosopher, are sufficient of themselves to be able to dispense with such a statement. Mr. Lee has done good service to schoolmasters by making out a list of passages suitable for school use, and embracing some of the finest poetical passages of the author without adventuring on doubtful questions of philosophy falsely so called. Most of these passages he has himself read with sixth-form boys, and has found them, by personal experience, to be popular with his scholars. The *Catilinarian Conspiracy* of Sallust and the ninth book of the *Odyssey* form the two other additions to the *School Class Books* which we have now to notice. The former of these has been well edited by Mr. Cook, who has adopted the text of Jordan, while the latter has been allotted to our old friend Professor Mayer. Passing now to the useful little series of *Elementary Classics* which Messrs Macmillan supply for more youthful students, we have to note four additions to that series. Mr. Page supplies editions of *Horace's Odes, Book II.* and *Book III.*, which, like others of his contributions, are somewhat overladen with help to the learner. It is not likely that the learner himself will complain of this; but in the true interests of classical study we feel bound once again to protest against it. *The Stories from Roman History* which Mr. Jeans and Mr. Jones have selected from Cicero contain an edition of the text simplified for the use of beginners, and a useful feature in their book is to be found in the passages for retranslation based upon the text which they have supplied. Similar exercises are also to be found in Messrs. Welch and Duffield's rearrangement of *Cæsar's Invasion of Britain*. We cannot, however, think that the objection to the too great amount of assistance afforded to the learner in some volumes of the series has been removed by the method which they have adopted.

It was a happy idea of Mr. Bryan to select for his *Latin Prose Exercises* (Macmillan and Co.) one author alone whose phrases and usages should be employed by the student. He thus avoids what he calls from painful experience as an under-master, "the jumble of various styles and idioms" in which boys are wont to indulge, and his choice of Cæsar as his standard is justified by many considerations. The passages selected for translation are judiciously chosen to interest the youthful translator, and at the same time to bring in the turns of phrase which he finds in his Cæsar. They embrace selections from many writers, ranging from the account in the *Standard* of the disaster of the Soudan to Froissart's description of the battle of Sluys.

Mr. Allen's *Second Latin Exercise Book*, published by the Clarendon Press, is intended for the use of more advanced students, and, as the compiler himself says, "presupposes in the learner "considerable elementary knowledge." The exercises themselves consist mainly of extracts from English authors which have been set in examination for the Army or the Civil Service, or in pass examinations at the University. They appear, on the whole, to be well chosen; but we certainly think that Mr. Allen might have expressed the rules and hints which he supplies in language more easy to be understand of the unhappy learners for whose benefit they have been designed. But ever since the appearance on the educational horizon of that appalling *Public Schools Latin Primer*, to schoolboys

> The direful spring
> Of woes unnumbered,

we have been accustomed to that form of explanation which explains *ignotum per ignotius*, and we ought not, perhaps, to find fault with Mr. Allen for falling into the prevailing method.

The little pamphlet of *Hints and Rules to Correct Some Common Mistakes in Classical Composition*, by Mr. Hooper, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, contains in a very compact form a great deal of useful information both for teachers and students. In the close-packed mass of information it is unavoidable that some statements should be made which will arouse controversy. For example, we cannot but think that there is a confusion between deponent and middle verbs at page 5. But there is a great deal which is undoubtedly sound and sensible, and will be found of much practical utility, though occasionally Mr. Hooper has taken it too much for granted that the students for whom he writes will be capable of appreciating subtle refinements and distinctions which are certainly far in advance of the general level of the hints and rules which he gives.

A revised edition of Professor Hadley's *Greek Grammar*, which was originally given to the world in 1860, has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. If it be true that in the multitude of councillors there is safety, the student of the grammar of the Greek language ought to be very safe indeed. Innumerable are the books on that branch of learning which have appeared of late years, and among these that of Professor Hadley holds no mean place. His work is founded on that of Professor Curtius, and his first thought was merely to introduce the German work to English, or rather to American, students. But in the course of translation he found it necessary to make many corrections and alterations, so that he thought it hardly fair to label his version with the name of the German author. The Professor's revision has been in its time revised by yet another Professor, and in the volume before us we have the result of Professor Allen's review of Professor Hadley's review of Professor Curtius's work. To read it carefully is like studying various geological strata, as the science of grammar has gone through various stages of development since the publication of the original work. We do not profess to have been able to study it with sufficient minuteness to pronounce an opinion *ex cathedrâ* on its merits, but it appears to us to possess some advantages over other grammars, while at the same time it is somewhat overlaid with unnecessary detail, and in it the study of grammar, which is never very attractive, is, we fear, made yet more repulsive than it need be to the student.

It is a very attractive feature in the *Clarendon Press Series* that in so many cases where an accomplished scholar has devoted himself to the production of an edition of a classic author which may aspire to rank among standard editions, an abridgment of that edition suited for school use is subsequently supplied. This has been the case with Mr. Furneaux's *Tacitus*. The merits of his edition of the *Annals* have been generally acknowledged; but, as the high price and elaborate nature of that edition render it unsuitable for the ordinary schoolboy, we must express our satisfaction that the ingenious editor should have supplied for him so admirable an abridgment of four out of six books comprised in the larger edition as has just been published by the Clarendon Press. Despite recent efforts, more ingenious than successful, to represent the *Annals* as the work of a forger of the days of the Italian Renaissance, the fame of the writer is still maintained, and scholars are glad to recognise in his works not a mere literary *tour de force*, but a valuable contemporary contribution to our knowledge of the working of the Constitution under which the Romans of the time of the Empire lived, and a vivid portraiture of the chief men of the age. The text of the present edition differs in a few points from that adopted in the larger work, most of the variations being due to the changes made in the fourth edition of Halm, published in 1883. But Mr. Furneaux does not servilely follow his German authority, and in one at least of the passages in which he differs from him our verdict must be in favour of our fellow-countryman. We refer to that in the thirty-fourth chapter of the first book in which Mr. Furneaux adheres to the reading of the MS. *seque* instead of adopting Halm's correction of *Sequanos*. It seems clear that there is no real difficulty in the MS. text, which implies that Germanicus, as well as his staff, took the oath of allegiance which the historian here refers to. The introduction and notes are, in the main, abridged from the larger edition, and references are made to it in the chapter on syntax and style, though much contained in the latter is applicable to the historian's writing as a whole, and not merely to the *Annals*.

We do not know if we are strictly justified in including among educational works yet two more attempts at a metrical translation of *Virgil*. But Mr. Moore, of Exeter College, challenges comparison with other renderings of the great poet on the ground of his closer adherence to the original. It can hardly be claimed for the translation of the *Sixth Book of the Æneid* that it possesses any other attractions, and it is not a rendering which any one is likely to read for mere pleasure. The claim of literal accuracy can only be judged by a more minute examination of Mr. Moore's work than would be suited for our columns. We can only say that in the very first line he hardly comes up to his own standard, and the confusion of tenses in that line—

"He spake in tears; then lets his fleet make way"—

augurs ill for that claim. The other rendering of Virgil into English verse is Mr. Scott's *Eulogues of Virgil* (Kegan Paul and Co.), which is not more satisfactory. Like the "unkind Alexis," we feel inclined to answer in the negative when he asks,

For my lays
Have you no liking?

GENERAL.

Rarely, if ever, has any educational work appeared in choicer garb than that with which Mr. Walter Crane has invested Professor Meiklejohn's new method of teaching the art of reading. *The Golden Primer* (Wm. Blackwood and Sons) is a perfectly delightful volume, which exhibits the accomplished artist at his best. Even if the youthful learner does not enjoy it or find the path of learning gilded by it, we can hardly doubt but that the teacher, with his or her more advanced pictorial tastes, will thoroughly enjoy it. Even if we reserve our judgment as to the advantages of the professor's method—and we should certainly like to put it in practice before pronouncing a decisive judgment—we must acknowledge that it could not be tried under better auspices. The keynote of that method appears to be that the proper steps in the child's education are "Picture, story, sentences, words, letters," which is certainly, except as far as pictures are concerned, a reversal of the usual formula. In the cover of the volume are inserted a series of rules for the proper method of teaching the system which it presents, and in Mr. Walter Crane Professor Meiklejohn has found a most valuable coadjutor. The most obvious criticism which the result of their joint labour calls forth is that the volume is too pretty for its purpose; but this is certainly a fault on the right side. We can only hope that the learning without tears which it professes to assist is to be construed in both senses of the word; and that it is not only the instructive tears which deface the countenance of the learner, but also the destructive tears which destroy the outward fabric of the book that are to be avoided, for it is far too pretty a volume to be subjected to the ordinary rough usage which primers must expect.

Little learners who have got beyond the primer stage will find their interests consulted in the small volume of *Recitations for Infants' Schools* which Miss Rooper has supplied to Messrs. Griffith and Farran's *Educational Series*. Only those who have personal experience can know how difficult it is to find suitable passages for very little children to learn by heart. Miss Rooper has performed her self-imposed task with no little skill, and the specimens of verses adapted to be learned by heart which she has supplied are really admirable. She has divided her selections into two parts. The first contains the old-fashioned rhymes which have delighted successive generations of small folk, while in the second part are found passages suitable for that transition state when children are passing from infant schools to more advanced educational establishments—not, indeed, that they need be very far advanced, as our old friend "Twinkle, twinkle "little star" shines out prominently among them.

We have to advance a stage further when we come to deal with the *Granville Series*, published by Messrs. Burns and Oates. It is somewhat an irony of fate that the name of the famous Titus should now be borne by a Roman Catholic publisher. But there is nothing in any way distinctively Roman about the series. This commences, after the most true-blue Protestant fashion, with a Primer and an Infant Reader, followed up by a graduated series of *Standard Reading Books*, ranging from Standards I. to VI. They are very good of their kind, and contain many choice specimens both of prose and verse, well adapted for the progressive tuition of the youthful personages for whom they are produced. We may, perhaps, venture to express a doubt whether it is altogether advisable in these days to hold up Robert Emmet as a hero; but, with the exception of the passage devoted to the Irish patriot (?), we have not found anything which calls for comment or has anything distinctive about it in the *Granville Series*.

We have also received from Messrs. Blackwood two volumes of their *Educational Series*, so ably edited by Professor Meiklejohn. One of these is their *Third Standard Reader*, rendered most attractive by illustrations, and most useful by spelling lists, meanings, and easy exercises; and the other *A Complete History of England for Junior Classes*, which compresses into a small space the whole story of our country, from the days of the coracle to those of the penny steamer. The illustrations are not, as a whole, of a high order of merit, but they are likely to interest the young people for whose benefit they are intended, and the tone of the book contrasts very favourably with some of its rivals.

Little Arthur's England has long been established as a popular educational work; but the companion to it, *Little Arthur's France*, which has just been published by Mr. Murray, is likely to be yet more useful. For while the number of elementary English histories is legion, there is a decided scarcity of histories of France adapted to educational purposes. The author has adopted a somewhat more advanced style for his present work than that employed in its predecessor, for it is fair to argue that the youthful student will not embark on French history till he has mastered that of his own country, and it is not too much to assume that he will be a year or two older than he was when he studied *Little Arthur's England*. Even elder readers who desire a convenient handbook to which to refer to refresh their memory as to the history of France will not disdain the assistance here afforded them, and, to use an old-fashioned but in this case very appropriate formula, *Little Arthur's France* supplies a decided want. We cannot, however, say very much for the illustrations, and that representing Joan of Arc is specially bad.

A different branch of study, but one which in these days is struggling up to the same level of importance as history itself, is dealt with in the little volume of *Elementary Physiology* which has just been added to *Bemrose's School Manuals*. This, which is adapted to the syllabus of the Education Department, is the work of Mr. Bettany, whose object has been to "interest children "in the knowledge of their own bodies without "wearying them by a burden of detail," and to drive home the truths he has to teach by "reality "and not twaddle." We have ourselves somewhat of an old-fashioned prejudice against the promiscuous study of such a subject, and believe that in regard to it yet more than to any other branch of knowledge a little learning is a dangerous thing. It is somewhat repulsive to hear boys, and yet more repulsive to hear girls, discourse about their own bodies in a manner more suited to the medical student than to those who have not adopted medicine as a profession. But as this branch of study is now generally insisted upon, it is well that there should be so good an introduction to it as is supplied by Mr. Bettany.

Mr. Paice has written for Messrs. Cassell and Co. a text-book of elementary mechanics, dealing with the first principles of Motion, Force, and Energy. His little book is intended to bring the subject within the range of schoolboy or schoolgirl intelligence; but in the attempt to simplify the explanation of the terms employed the author has, to our mind, rather confused these terms, and encumbered them with an undue mass of words. He quarrels with the terms Mechanics and Dynamics, and rejects them as unsuitable and misleading, substituting for them as the title of his work *Energy and Motion*.

Mr. Levin's *Notes on Inductive Logic* (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co.), are in the main a reproduction of Lectures designed for the use of students at the University preparing for University examinations. In the course of them the author, who is inter-collegiate lecturer on Logic and Philosophy, has aimed at giving an easy exposition of the chief topics of Logical Doctrine, taking as his text-book Mill's *System of Logic*, to the study of which these lectures are intended as an introduction. The learned professor proposes to complete his book by a subsequent dealing with the causes and remedies of Intellectual Error, a somewhat grandiloquent periphrasis for the "Fallacies" to which in our undergraduate days we were accustomed.

Dr. Gegnaged professes, in his *Practical Guide to German Conversation* (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), to have produced a work which differs in principle from all other grammars published in England or abroad. That principle is to appeal to the "very "mind" of the student rather than to the eye. We should ourselves have been inclined to doubt whether an appeal to the "very mind" is so great a novelty in the study of grammar as the learned author supposes it to be; but there is certainly much to be commended in his application of the principle, whether it be entirely novel or not.

We have more than once expressed an opinion how impossible is the attempt to teach by books the true pronunciation of a foreign language. There is nothing in the *Woodford French Book* (Relfe Brothers) to make us alter that opinion, nor has Mr. Sykes, who is responsible for it, overcome the difficulties of such an attempt.

Mr. Riches' contribution to Messrs. Rolfe Brothers' series of *Public Examination Scripture Manuals* treats of the *Church Catechism*, and seems, on the whole, well adapted for the use of those for whom it is primarily intended—that is to say, candidates preparing for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations and for that of the College of Preceptors. We think, however, that Mr. Riches has made a decided mistake in taking his New Testament texts from the Revised Version.

Another work which candidates will find very useful is the *Handbook of Palestine* which Mr. Henderson has completed for the series of *Handbooks for Bible Classes and Private Students* in course of publication by Messrs. T. and T. Clark. The compiler does not profess to have had much original matter, but he has succeeded in bringing together into a convenient form the latest results of that more careful study of the historical geography of the Holy Land which has prevailed of late years. He makes a special acknowledgment of his obligations to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in particular to Captain Conder, though he differs from that gallant officer on the vexed question of a second Bethsaida. Very much less satisfactory is the *Short History of Missions* contributed to the same series by Dr. George Smith, of which the main object appears to be to disparage the missionary efforts of the Church and exalt those of the sects. The disproportion in the space allotted to each is ludicrous, and the spirit in which Dr. Smith writes may be judged by his statement with regard to the former, that "to "this day the noble and extensive missions con-"ducted by its evangelical and sacramentarian "members through two societies are hampered "and injured by the interference of Bishops with "sacerdotal and lordly rights." We can hardly be surprised that neither Selwyn or Patteson are deemed worthy of a place in this so-called *History of Missions*.

The S.P.C.K. sends us some useful *Sunday School Registers*. Registers A and B are specially to be commended, as they include in one volume roll call, attendance register, cash account, page for memoranda, with half-yearly summaries, a liturgy for opening and closing the school, and some private prayers to be taught the scholars. A is intended for a large school, and B for a small one. D and E show the same results in two volumes instead of one; the first being for admissions and withdrawals, and the other the attendance register. C is a teachers' class register, with spaces for marks for conduct, lessons, and attendance. This book, also, contains the liturgies and the prayers. Neat and Methodical superintendents will welcome this set of books with much cordiality, while the low prices asked for them are an additional attraction. They are compiled by the Rev. Theodore Johnson, Director-Inspector of Schools for Rochester.

The Public School Historical Atlas, just published by Messrs. Longmans, is best described, not merely in the conventional language of criticism, but with a *bonâ-fide* use of the much-abused phrase as supplying an acknowledged want. We do not know of any Atlas published in England which takes the same place that it will fill as a help to education. The student of history who stands in need, as every true student of history must do, of some assistance in the way of maps to enable him to understand what he studies, has hitherto been compelled to have recourse to Kiepert or Sprüner's adaptation of Kiepert, and though the English editions of these maps have the names printed in English characters, they use the German names, much to the inconvenience of the English learner. The only really English atlas which in any way supplies the place of the present venture is that which forms the second volume of Dr. Freeman's *Historical Geography of Europe*. This is, however, a very expensive work, and, moreover, does not go outside Europe; while the Atlas now before us, edited by Mr. Colbeck, extends to India and America. The editor has had specially in his eye the requirements of a reader of the *Epochs of Modern History* which he has also edited, and has done his best to make his series of maps complete for the period which his atlas covers. Sprüner's great work and that of Professor Freeman, which we have already mentioned, have been freely consulted, and certain special histories illustrated by maps compiled for the purpose have been laid under contribution. The result is a very valuable and interesting work, which will prove a real boon to the historical student. Various stages in historical geography are clearly brought out, and among the 101 maps here reproduced—is there any allusion to the mystic number of the original students of Christ Church and of the strokes of Great Tom which commemorated them?—most of the important battles in the history of modern Europe are represented. We own to a certain feeling of envy when we look upon this admirable and most useful volume, and at the same time remember what we had to rely upon in our own youthful days. Not only will Mr. Colbeck's Atlas be found useful in the public schools, for which, as its name implies, it is principally intended, but it will also be found, as we believe, still more useful by undergraduates who are "going in for "their History schools."

Mr. Bird's little volume on *Higher Education in Germany and England* (Kegan Paul and Co.) forms a useful supplement to the more elaborate work of Père Didon, which we have noticed at some length. But the plain, straightforward style of the Englishman's practical account of the German higher schools contrasts not unfavourably with the highflown rhetoric of the reverend father. He apologises—and some apology is undoubtedly necessary—for the disconnected style and occasional repetitions to be found in his book. We certainly think he might have spared his sneering reference to the "elevation" of the headmaster of Leeds Grammar School to the Deanery of Carlisle. No doubt there is nothing like leather, but even an educational cobbler is hardly justified in maintaining that it is not an elevation for the master of a provincial school to be appointed to a deanery.

While other branches of education have put forth a luxuriant crop of literature adapted *in usum scholarum*, there is probably not quite such an *embarras de choix* in relation to art study. Mr. Vere Foster occupies a somewhat exceptional position as a teacher of art, and his various books intended to aid the student in his instruction of himself are of considerable value. To many of these we have before now called attention, and we need only repeat in regard to them that it would be difficult to find more efficient guides to the student in the earlier branches of his art education. The volumes now before us, like their predecessors, are published by Messrs. Blackie and Son, who have done so much for education both in art and other subjects. *Painting for Beginners* is treated of in two volumes, one dealing with the first and the other with the second stage in the course of instruction. The first stage is intended to help the youthful student in a course of painting in sepia or Indian ink, which will follow on a careful study of the lessons in pencil-drawing contained in the earlier volumes of the Vere Foster series. When he has once thoroughly mastered the use of one colour, he will be in a position to proceed to the second stage, which teaches how to blend various colours. The use of the seven pigments which are all that a good painter will find necessary is taught in the "second stage," as the use of monochrome is taught in the first, and the two volumes together supply a most useful guide to the youthful aspirant. The subjects selected are taken from the paintings of W. Callow, and full instructions are given to the student as to the method of working out the models here selected for his imitation. When he has mastered them he may proceed to the *Studies of Trees*, two series of which have been published by the same firm, which go into greater detail. Each series contains examples for the pencil and also for water-colours, and Mr. Needham, who has been entrusted with the production of them, has supplied full instructions both for drawing and painting. Certainly the coming race of artists have nothing to complain of in the way of any deficiency in elementary education.

The second volume of the series of *Military Biographies* now in course of publication by Messrs. Chapman and Hall deals with the military life of Gideon Ernest Freiherr von Loudon, sometime Generalissimo of the Austrian forces. In his choice of a subject Colonel Malleson, to whom this volume has been entrusted, has been influenced by a desire to present to his readers a sketch of the Seven Years' War viewed from the Austrian side, and the Prussian side has been already presented in the life of the great Frederick, with which the series appropriately commenced. There is much to be said in favour of his choice, as Landon was without doubt the greatest general of all those who were brought into contact with the King of Prussia. At the same time, he is not by any means the ideal of an Austrian general, and Daun rather than Loudon should have been selected as the typical representative of the double-headed eagle. But Loudon was a far greater commander than the slow and unfortunate Daun, and no more convincing testimony of his military superiority can be adduced than that of his great rival who, when talking over the events of the war with his generals, exclaimed, "We all of us "made mistakes, except my brother Henry "and Loudon." It was, indeed, well for the progenitor of the present German Empire that the defence of the Empire as then constituted should have been mainly entrusted to Daun rather than Loudon, and we can readily sympathise with Colonel Malleson in his choice of a representative Austrian general. His biography of *Loudon* is of great interest, and will maintain the high level of excellence which Colonel Brackenbury reached in his biography of *Frederick the Great*. The student of the art of war, for whose use the series is mainly intended, will find very much in it which will be profitable for his special study even after all the changes which the art of war has undergone since the days of Hochkirch and Kunersdorf, while at the same time the general reader and the student of history rather than of tactics will be glad to find the Austrian side of the story so well presented to him. As in the case of the previous volume, the maps have been selected from Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*, and they lend no little assistance towards the intelligent study of a well-told narrative of a stirring time. It is not a little curious to note that Loudon first offered his services to Frederick himself, and was rejected with the cavalier reply, "I must indeed have "many squadrons at my disposal if I could give "one to every foreign officer who comes to Berlin." He would certainly have done well to have placed one of those squadrons at the disposal of so great a master of the art of war as he proved himself to be whose services were thus contemptuously rejected.

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